

William Freeman
69 Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 616.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
is OPEN from Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten, having been redecorated and carpeted: Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, half-price.

New LECTURE by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on "AQUARIUMS, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS;" illustrated with numerous specimens.

New LECTURE by Mr. KING, on "The ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE on board the Agamemnon and Niagara."

GREAT INCREASE of the DISSOLVING VIEWS and PANORAMAS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, &c., with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq.

Stevens's Eighty New Cosmographs and Life-like Stereoscopes. The Diver and Diving Bell; more than 3,000 Models and Works of Art; Electrical Experiments; Machinery always in Motion; Montanari's Art Wax-Work, &c., &c.

Exhibition daily, at One and Half-past Seven, of interesting OBJECTS, including IMPURE LONDON THAMES WATER, in the far-famed Polytechnic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — SHILLING SATURDAY.

The SECOND FETE in Aid of the Funds of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, to which the charge for Admission will be 1s.; children under twelve, half-price. The attractions offered will include HIGHLAND GAMES, and Old English Pastimes, in which upwards of Eighty Soldiers will compete for prizes. The Pipes of the Scots' Fusilier Guards will perform at intervals during the day. The Children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, accompanied by their Band and Pipes. An Extra Display of the Fountains. A GRAND CONCERT by Mr. BENEDICT's "Vocal Association," of 300 voices; and the Band of the Company, conducted by Mr. Manns. Performance on the Great Organ erected for the Handel Festival. Cricket, Archery, &c., &c. Open at Ten. Fountains at Two and Six.

The Committee of the National Temperance League have great pleasure in announcing that

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 25th, 1857.

Doors open at Seven o'clock. Chair taken at Eight o'clock.

Admission, by Ticket, to the body of the Hall 6d., Reserved Seats 1s.; to be had at 337, Strand.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS TO SCOTLAND and NEWCASTLE, from principal Great Northern and Midland Stations, on TUESDAY NEXT, August 25th, leaving King's-cross at Three, P.M., for fifteen days or shorter periods.

Fares from London to Edinburgh or Glasgow and back, 70s. first-class; 35s. closed carriages. To Newcastle and back, 50s. and 25s.

Full particulars in "Cook's Excursionist," price 2d., by post 3d.; and Cook's "Map of Cheap Tours in Scotland," 6d.; to be had of W. Tweedie, 337, Strand; or, by post, of T. Cook, Temperance Hotel, Leicester. Particulars of Trips to Scotland to be had at King's-cross, and all Great Northern receiving houses; and at the Waverley Hotel, King-street, Cheapside.

MEDICAL.—AN M.D., M.R.C.S.L. and L.A.C., wants a well-educated YOUTH, of decided character, as an ARTICLED PUPIL. Premium required, 300 guineas. An ASSISTANT also is required, of strict morality and gentlemanly bearing.

Apply to Dr. Godfrey, Enfield, Middlesex.

A MINISTER'S WIFE, in the vicinity of London, will be happy to receive ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS to be EDUCATED with her own Children. Music and English taught thoroughly; French and German daily, and conversationally, by a Lady from the Continent. Inclusive Terms, 50l. per Annum.

Address, X. Y. Z., Bessey's Library, Clapham-road, S.

EDUCATION.—A LADY who enjoys Tuition, wishes to enter a Family where the Daughters are under twelve years of age. She will seek to implant right principles, a thorough knowledge of English, Music, Singing, the rudiments of French, and discipline with kindness and firmness.

Address, Perseverando, Post-office, Streteley, near Reading, Berks.

WANTED, an efficient MASTER for BOYS' EVENING RAGGED SCHOOL, CARR-STREET, LIMEHOUSE. Attendance, Two Evenings in the Week for One Hour and a Half each Evening.

Address, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to Mr. A. Ashcroft, 5, Grove-terrace, Mile-end, E.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, immediately, by Roberts and Stapleton, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Also a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—WANTED, by a married man, a SITUATION as FOREMAN, who thoroughly understands the Bread, Biscuits, and Pastry. Also a SECOND HAND wants a SITUATION. No objection to the country.

Direct, J. E., 20, King-street, Golden-square, Regent-street.

WANTED, a respectable active YOUTH, Sixteen Years of Age, for a term of Four Years. Every domestic comfort afforded, and conformity to the rules of a Dissenting Family required.

Apply to John P. Gibberd, Draper, Atherstone.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a Wholesale and Retail GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Apply, stating age and salary, G. Young and Son, Andover.

WANTED, in an IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, in the South of England, a YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT or IMPROVER. References as to character, &c., will be required.

Apply, No. 70, Lovejoy's Library, Reading.

FINSBURY CHAPEL.—REV. DR. FLETCHER'S.—WANTED, CHAPEL KEEPERS, A MAN and his WIFE, members of a Christian Church. Salary 50l. per annum.

Address, Testimonials, &c., to Mr. J. Morison, 25, Norton Folgate, N.E.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, of good appearance, an enlightened, intelligent Christian, who has lately returned from abroad with 5,000l., is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER for LIFE, who would in every respect be a suitable match for him. Secrecy may be relied on, and it is requested that no Lady will reply to this who is not conscious to herself of possessing sound Christian principles.

Address, Mr. Weston, 17, Pleasant-row, Pentonville-hill, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF immediately, under advantageous circumstances, a good READY MONEY DRAPERY BUSINESS, in the centre of the flourishing town of Ramsgate, and at this very favourable season of the year. The proprietor is leaving through ill health and bereavement. Stock and fixtures about 800l. No book debts.

Apply, T. Jones, 2, Harbour-street, Ramsgate.

IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at Kingston-on-Thames, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of decease of proprietor. It has a good family trade. An active enterprising man of business would find this concern well worth his notice.

Apply to Mrs. Haycraft, Kingston, Surrey; or to Mr. Swaine, 185, Piccadilly.

TO BE LET.—A GENTEEL COTTAGE, with Garden and Orchard, in the neighbourhood of the New Forest. There is an Independent Chapel near. Rent moderate. To a pious family desiring retirement and usefulness in the cause of Christ, this offers a favourable opportunity.

Application, prepaid, to the Rev. H. Kiddle, Cadnam, near Southampton.

MARBLE and STONE BUSINESS.—A person who has just accepted a call to the Ministry wishes to Transfer his Business, which is well established, and capable of being made a very large and profitable concern, to anyone desirous of acquiring it. The present stock includes an excellent assortment of Manufactured and Raw Marble, which may be taken at the usual present market price; or the stock can otherwise be easily disposed of. The working tools, which would have to be taken, amount only to a small sum. The premises, which are most eligible, are the only works in an immense town and neighbourhood in Yorkshire, where the different processes of Manufacturing Marble Chimney-pieces, Monuments, Tables, &c., are performed by Steam Power. Rent of Works, including an excellent Steam-engine, Machinery, and an abundant supply of water, Thirty Pounds per annum.

Full particulars on application to H. E., No. 9, Hill-top, Burslem, Staffordshire.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.—CHURCH-FIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.

At this old-established School YOUNG GENTLEMEN receive a superior education, thoroughly qualifying them for either professional or commercial life, or for the Government examinations. The situation is highly salubrious, and the domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, securing to the pupils every comfort. Terms moderate.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. F. L. Soper.

READING, BERKS.

Mrs. KILPIN and Miss FULLER have much pleasure in informing their friends that, being obliged by their increasing connection to seek a larger house, they have taken the premises lately occupied by Miss Lamb, 17, Russell-street, which is considered the healthiest part of Reading. The ages of their Senior Class range from Fourteen to Eighteen. French and German Governesses reside in the house. A Kinder Garten Class for Junior Pupils. The system of Instruction is Oral.

Terms, from Forty-five to Sixty Guineas.

Prospectuses, with testimonials and references, on application. Vacancies for Two Parlour Boarders.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

Capital, One Million. Life, Fire, and Loan business transacted on liberal terms.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES receive Deposits of 5l. and upwards to 10,000l., at Six per Cent. interest. Ample Security. No partnership liability.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager.

County Fire Office, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

THE BRITISH LAND COMPANY, (Limited).

14, MOORGATE-STREET.

ESTATES at HOLLOWAY and POTTER'S-BAR, and the Third and Last portion of the WATFORD ESTATE, will be ready for SALE on MONDAY, August the 31st, instead of August the 24th, as advertised. Plans, with Conditions of Sale, may be had on application at the Office.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Amount Assured £1,811,665 0 0

Annual Income 51,389 14 7

Accumulated Fund 110,000 0 0

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

Applications for Agencies to be made to the Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICES.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

26A, MOORGATE-STREET, (East Side).

Capital 125,000l., in 15,000 Shares of 10l. and 5l. each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20l. to 1,000l., for short or long periods.

BANK of DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5½ per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 5 per cent.

AGENCY.—Shareholders are permitted to make their bills payable at the Company's Offices without charge; and the Public generally are offered similar facilities, by arrangement, whether residing in London or Country.

Applications for Shares or any further information may be made to

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

BANK of DEPOSIT.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W., (Head Office).

No. 2, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

No. 202, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN.

No. 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 9, PAVILION-BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

No. 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWES.

No. 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

No. 52, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionably safe mode of Investment, with a high and uniform rate of Interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known, yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Thus depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenues arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors.

A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The rate of Interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selection from securities of the description above-mentioned will enable the Board of Management to continue this rate to depositors.

The Interest is payable in January and July, on the amount standing in the name of the depositor on the 30th June and 31st of December, and for the convenience of parties residing at a distance may be received at the Branch Office, or remitted through Country Bankers.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

3, Pall Mall East, London.

Forms for opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Branches or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.
(Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six per Cent. Interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.
Chairman—The EARL OF DEVON.
6, Cannon-street, West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.
Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subseque additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l.* to 1,688*l.*

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820.....	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.
The next appropriation will be made in 1861.
Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.
SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 5.

Shares, 60*l.* Entrance Fee, 1*s.* Monthly Subscriptions, 5*s.* per Share. No Redemption Fees. No Ballot. Fixed at Ten Years' duration. 6 per Cent. on Withdrawal.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. S. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. THOMAS BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street, Islington.
Mr. THOMAS ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. ALAND, 18, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.
Mr. BLAKE, 4, Canonbury-street.
Mr. BUCKE, 54, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. DAVIES, 21, Hanway-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. HALL, 30, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.
Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.
Mr. HENDERSON, 4, St. John's-terrace, Islington.
Mr. JACKSON, 29, Werrington-street, Oakley-square.
Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. JOHNSON, 21, Wells-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.
Mr. LOVELL, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
Mr. MUNDY, 2, John-street, Oxford-street.
Mr. NOEL, 16, Granby-street, Hampstead-road.
Mr. ROBERTS, Chapel-street, Soho.
Mr. SHIPWRIGHT, 161, Cambridge-street, Pimlico.
Mr. SHAW, Roslyn-hill, Hampstead.
Mr. SPURDENS, 12, High-street, Bloomsbury.
Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.
Mr. TINGEY, Potters'-bar, Herts.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. LAIMBEER, 45, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square.

TREASURER.

Mr. WILLIS, 3, Charles-street, Soho-square.

BANKERS.

LONDON and COUNTY BANK, 21, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR.

G. JOHN SHAW, Esq., 8, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

SURVEYORS.

Mr. HEARNDEN, 3, Marsden-terrace, Haverstock-hill.
Mr. JACKSON, 29, Werrington-street, Oakley-square.
Mr. JAMES, 26, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

SECRETARY.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road (near Exmouth-street), Clerkenwell, W.C.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th AUGUST, 1857, at Eight o'clock, at WARDOUR CHAPEL SCHOOL, CHAPEL-STREET, WARDOUR-STREET, SOHO.

1,000*l.* will be offered for competition at Eight o'clock. The "INDEPENDENT" Societies occupy, unquestionably, a commanding position in the list of Investment Associations, being amongst the most prosperous Societies ever established in London.

No losses were ever sustained by these Societies, all Property being surveyed, prior to acceptance, by Three competent Surveyors.

The Capital at the command of the Board will enable the Directors to make unlimited Advances.

Large Interest paid upon Investment Shares and Loan Deposits.

Liabilities upon Shares and Deposits promptly met.

The public having testified their approbation of these Societies in a most extraordinary manner—1,221 Members having joined; and, with scarcely an exception, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the benefits and advantages received from Membership.

The Society is managed by a Board elected by the Members, whose province it is to select the "right men for the right place" and hence the splendid results already attained and referred to in the Prospectus of this Society.

Females, Minors, and Persons residing in any part of the Country can join, and have all the advantages of the London Members. A Discount of 2*s.* per Share will be allowed upon prepayment of Twelve Months' subscription. Subscriptions due and payable the Last Wednesday in the Month, at the above School-room, between the hours of Seven and half-past Eight. Rules may be obtained of the Secretary, price 6*d.* Shares may be had daily of the Secretary, Mr. HOLCOMBE, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Wells-road, near Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, or of any of the Directors.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH.A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 5*l.* PER WEEK,

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—27,722*l.*

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,

45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749. Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellency of these watches. Gold watches at 4*l.* 4*s.* to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2*l.* 2*s.* to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.
Silver, 20	15	10

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, precisely as it runs from the Still, without the slightest dilution, deterioration, or adulteration, 13*s.* per imperial gallon; 26*s.* per dozen, other bottles returnable; or in dozen-cases, 2*s.* each, package included. Terms cash, on delivery.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This essentially Pure Spirit, which, being free from acidity, maintains its ascendancy over every other BRANDY, British or Foreign, still continues at the low price of 10*s.* per gallon. In French bottles 32*s.* per dozen, other bottles returnable; a one-dozen case, 35*s.*, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.—ROTA TENT, 30*s.* to 36*s.* per dozen; Rich Lisbon and Malaga, 30*s.*; Paxearetto, 36*s.*; Constantia, White and Red, 36*s.* Also other Wines, &c., at extraordinary prices. Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, suitable for dinner or dessert, all at

20*s.* PER DOZEN,

the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines of Portugal and Spain are now being carefully cultivated, and have escaped the disease.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT still allows these wines to pay only half duty, hence the low price of 20*s.* per dozen. Samples of any two qualities sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BRANDY,

15*s.* per gallon, or 30*s.* per dozen, equal to Cognac.

W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), London. W.

"That wine equal to any ever produced can be made at the Cape, all the world has acknowledged."—The Times, Nov. 8, 1856.

SOLERA and AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.

GUARANTEED 1834 VINTAGE, 54*s.* per DOZEN.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S favourite WINES, as used at the

ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.

These WINES are totally distinctive in their CHARACTERS, the SOLERA possessing GREAT BODY and RICHNESS; the AMONTILLADO PECULIAR DELICACY and DRYNESS, combined with full NUTTY FLAVOUR, each possessing in common all the qualities of FIRST CLASS WINES, rendering them at once the FINEST SHERRIES ever imported, and eminently suited to the palate of those who are able to appreciate and enjoy Wines of a really high class character. A Pint Sample of each for 4*s.* 6*d.*

Packages allowed for when returned. Terms Cash.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance, first door on the left, up Railway-place

VALUABLE AGENCY.

THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.

Established 1840.

This Company, which has been incorporated by Act of Parliament, continues to appoint AGENTS for the sale of its celebrated PACKET TEAS and GUNPOOES.

For particulars, apply to A. N. Wilkins, Manager, 16, St. Mary-at-Hill, Tower-street, London.

LOANS GRANTED.—LONDON MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, 23, MOORGATE-STREET, E.C.

Advances upon liberal terms, on personal or real securities.

S. L. LAUNDY, Secretary.

MONEY to ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED

on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, repayable by Instalments from One to Fifteen years.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. E. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

MONEY—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5*l.* to 50*l.*, on the Personal

Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London.

T. SHORT, Secretary.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM at Six

Guineas, perfect for Class-singing, private use, or for the schoolroom.—CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS with

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Court, Personal, and Official News..... 649
Parliament and the Church..... 641	Postscript..... 649
Religious Intelligence..... 642	University of London..... 649
CORRESPONDENCE:	LEADING ARTICLES:
Beverley Election..... 643	Summary..... 650
Parliamentary Proceedings..... 643	The House of Commons..... 650
Foreign and Colonial..... 646	Progress of the Mutinies..... 651
Violent Storms..... 647	The Indian Mail..... 651
Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph..... 648	Spirit of the Press..... 652
Opening of the People's Park, Halifax..... 648	The Indian Mutinies..... 653
Report of the Purchase and Sale of Army Commissions..... 648	Miscellaneous News..... 655
The Early Closing Fete at the Crystal Palace..... 648	Law, Police, and As-size..... 656
	Literature..... 656
	Gleanings..... 657
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 658

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PARLIAMENT AND THE CHURCH.

THE time has come when we may fairly take a retrospect of the Session. At the close of the General Election in April last, we estimated a gain to the religious liberty party of between thirty and forty votes. Against this we were compelled to set off the loss of some half-dozen gentlemen, whose position in the House of Commons, experience, character, and service, gave them a moral weight which would have been invaluable at the commencement of a new Parliament. Weighing the evil with the good, we saw, as we thought, solid ground for encouragement. We have not been deceived. Some members have disappointed our hopes. Some votes we have reason to deplore. But, on the whole, we have seldom had more reason, on a review of the Parliamentary session, to congratulate our friends on the progress of their principle, than we have at the present moment.

Let us despatch what is disagreeable in the first place, that we may dwell the more complacently on that which affords us pleasure—as children swallow first their black draught, and afterwards the more palatable drink which is given them to take the nauseous taste out of their mouths. As to church-rates, we have been not deceived, because we would not allow ourselves to be taken in, but dealt with insincerely. Lord Palmerston's promise, given under pressure, has borne the usual resemblance to pie-crust. We cannot affect to regret it. The length of time during which the ministerial measure has been under incubation, forbids all expectation that, if ever it sees the light, it will be worth looking on by the supporters of complete abolition. Jewish emancipation has been lost for the session by mismanagement. It seems to have given rise to a contest between the noble Premier and Lord John Russell, in which the realisation of the ostensible object was but a secondary consideration; the primary one being, which of the two noble lords should make or keep the question as part of their stock in trade. Lord Palmerston having gained a large majority on his measure in the House of Commons, cared not to put forth his strength in carrying it through the House of Lords. It has served his turn by baulking Lord John, and keeping the Commons in good humour, and so he took his defeat in the Upper House with indifference. As soon as Mr. Dillwyn picked up the dropped subject, and proceeded to restore it to its true position and importance, Lord John stepped forward to take it out of his hands—having done which, he, too, walked quietly, and with his eyes open, to certain defeat, and appropriated the "stage property" to himself for next session. We regret that the Liberation Society gave the noble lord energetic assistance—for by his change in tactics he "chiselled" them. The votes on the Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum* indicate the resolution of the House not to entertain the question of Irish Disendowment in isolated fragments, and enforce the necessity of again presenting the subject in its integrity, as equally applicable to all sects. The grant of £10,000 to the Diocesan Church Building Society was a blunder which nothing

can justify—somewhat atoned for immediately afterwards, we admit, by the decided refusal to give £10,500 towards the erection of an ambassadorial chapel in Paris.

And now, on the other hand, let us count our gains. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, we certainly may take credit for the large majority by which the Oaths Bill passed its critical stages. They are but indirectly responsible for the want of firmness of the Premier in his dealing with the Peers, or for the hesitancy and vacillation of Lord John Russell, in his attempt to wipe out the disgrace of defeat. That the Jews still remain deprived of a portion of their civil rights is not by their consent. They have spoken their will with sufficient distinctness and decision.

The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Abolition Bill was a complete triumph. The measure, it is true, was small in extent, but, as was repeatedly urged on the one hand, and acknowledged on the other, it embodied a great principle. For many years the persevering efforts of Mr. Fagan met with strenuous resistance. As his supporters increased, compromise, as usual, was tried, and, as usual also, tried without success. The General Election sealed the doom of this petty engine of ecclesiastical oppression—this annoying and offensive badge of ecclesiastical ascendancy. Mr. Horsman, as Lord Palmerston's Irish Secretary, deserves thanks for the completeness of his measure—and the noble lord himself for the resolution with which he pushed it through both Houses. Our satisfaction at its success was abated by no regret. It was a simple, consistent, final settlement of the matter in dispute. It contained, as we have already observed, an important principle. It gave us a useful legislative precedent. And it was carried through all its stages in both Houses with a spirit which we would fain welcome to preside over the adjustment of kindred questions.

The Burials Acts Amendment Bill, almost passed, is also a very substantial gain. It puts a salutary curb on prelatic insolence, and administers a wholesome check to clerical rapacity. We know not whether Churchmen or Dissenters are most indebted to Mr. Dillwyn and the Liberation Society for the provisions of this measure. We, Nonconformists, of course, have no interest in the consecration of grave-yards, which the Bishop of St. David's has correctly described as consisting merely in the affixing the bishop's signature to a document, (with or without religious service, in or out of his robes of office,) which sets apart a certain spot for interment according to the rites of the Church of England. Churchmen, however, who seem to value exclusiveness even in the domains of death, and who attach importance to a bishop's blessing upon the resting place of their mortal remains, were exposed to a rude denial of consecration unless they could agree to insult Dissenters, and make them pay for it. This liability, both for them and us, has been put an end to. Whenever a public cemetery has been certified by the Secretary of State to be duly prepared for the burial of the dead, and the diocesan, on application, has refused to consecrate it, liberty is given to clergymen to perform the funeral rites of the Established Church, without waiting for consecration, and without incurring canonical penalties. This we take to be a hook in the nose of leviathan. But a still more important advantage has been obtained in relation to fees chargeable on burials in unconsecrated soil. Henceforth, the Board charges for interments are to be the same in both divisions of the cemetery, but only after the ecclesiastical fees for clergyman, clerk, beadle, and sexton, charged on the consecrated side, have been deducted. We shall be much mistaken if these valuable protective clauses do not operate powerfully to diminish the zeal of churchmen to constitute burial boards on a sectarian basis. At any rate, they will put a termination to the petty injustice which parochial ministers, by means of these boards, have so frequently inflicted upon dissenting parishioners. We beg to thank the

Under Secretary, Mr. Massey, for the ready aid he afforded us in carrying these clauses—but we should be guilty of an inexcusable omission were we not to add, that the country is mainly indebted for them to Mr. Dillwyn, the member for Swansea, who kindly undertook to represent in the House the demands of the Liberation Society in regard to this matter, and who did what he undertook.

Nor must we forget, in estimating the gains of the Session, the transference of jurisdiction from ecclesiastical to civil courts, in all matters relating to the proof and administration of wills, and to divorce and matrimonial causes. We do not desire to conceal from ourselves the fact that these great measures have been introduced and carried as law reforms—but they are not the less valuable as ecclesiastical changes. The desire for them originated in considerations affecting religious liberty—and the realisation of that desire has been rendered possible, or rather has at length been achieved, chiefly by the steady co-operation of the friends of religious freedom. Here again, also, we are bound to award due praise to Her Majesty's ministers. They have manfully pushed their way through determined opposition—and but for their firmness, the ecclesiastical courts would once again have baffled their opponents. Both measures are, as far as they go, instalments towards a separation of Church and State.

We hope we have said enough to convince our friends that no ground has been lost during the Parliamentary Session just about to close. On the contrary, real progress has been made. Their labours are not thrown away. They who have undertaken the responsibility of furthering their wishes have neither been idle nor unsuccessful. On the whole, there is sufficient ground for congratulation—for the chief, if not the only, gains won from the Administration and the Legislature this session have related to objects sought by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State patronage and control.

NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.—A council—consisting of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Wm. Cowper, M.P., Sir W. R. Farrquhar, Bart., Sir Walter James, Bart., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and other clergymen and gentlemen—has been appointed for the purpose of forming a "London Diocesan Home Mission," for supplying missionary clergy to assist where the parochial clergy are unable to undertake the mass of their parishioners, and making arrangements for special services under the immediate direction of the bishop. This step has been taken on account of the great success which attended the recent services at Exeter Hall, which it is now proposed to carry out on a larger scale. The new movement will be rendered applicable mainly to the eastern districts of the Metropolis, where large numbers of persons are congregated without church accommodation, and several large buildings will be hired for the purpose of carrying on the proposed services. It is expected that the arrangements will be sufficiently matured to enable the council to open the work of the mission by a series of services in the parish of Bethnal-green in November, prior to which time the Exeter Hall services will be resumed.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE ON THE INDIAN CRISIS.—The *Carlisle Examiner* publishes a letter on this subject, which the bishop has addressed to the clergy of his diocese. His lordship, after urging the duty of offering up prayer in the various churches in the diocese, concludes with these remarks:—"When we think of the horrors and cruelties which have accompanied this fearful mutiny, and when we remember the numbers of the mutineers, and the time which must elapse before the reinforcements can arrive, I am sure that you will feel that it is only to a God of mercy, love, and power, even to our God in Christ Jesus, that we must look. Let us, then, in our public worship according to the Church's form—let us in our social circle, and at our family altar, as well as in our private devotions, give unto the Lord the glory due unto His name; and He that sitteth

upon the flood—a King for ever—will give strength unto His people. The Lord will bless His people with peace." (Psalm xxix.) The *Carlisle Examiner* thus comments upon the document:—"The Bishop of Carlisle seems as unconscious of wrong or error in our government of India as if the Board of Control were a branch of the Foreign-office, and Bengal a part of the family property. The letter to his clergy contains two references to the Psalms, but not an atom of the spirit of the New Testament. It takes for granted that the Almighty is entirely upon our side in this great contest, and that we have nothing to do but implore His aid, as in a time of national, undeserved trouble. There is not a syllable of that confession of national sin which figures so gracefully in the composition of our late respected Dean—and not a hint at the necessity for that wisdom and energy which he of London prays for as the best gift of heavenly mercy."

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AND THE DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Norwich has just returned a reply to the address voted him by the Norwich Town Council on his appointment to the see. The following is the salient passage—

Attached as I am to the Church of England, not only by the responsibilities of office, as minister and bishop, but by deepest conviction of her Scriptural soundness, and affectionate preference for her Articles and Liturgy, I have nevertheless ever entertained in a more private sphere, and desire ever to manifest in my present higher office, a sincere respect and brotherly affection for the members of the Christian communities; and it is my anxious prayer that I may be enabled to prove in this city and diocese, how possible it is, and how well it is with an honest and open holding to our own convictions and an earnest faithful maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of our communion, to have fellowship, by personal intercourse and common labours of love, with those who, though not of our communion, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, hold fast His Word as their one rule of faith and practice, and seek His glory as the one Divine head of the Catholic Church.

THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE (thirty-ninth) has just concluded its sittings in Zion Chapel, Silver-street, North Devon. Mr. James Thorne was elected president for the next year. The various devotional and commemorative services were well attended, and it was evident that considerable ministerial ability is now to be found in this hardworking little denomination. The spiritual state of the connexion was found to be very satisfactory; and the minutes of the Canadian Conference afforded the same gratifying intelligence. The missions in that colony, in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Australia, were all steadily progressing. On Friday, July 31st, the young ministers who had fulfilled their term of probation were "received into full connexion," in a deeply interesting service. On the following Monday the anniversary of the Missionary Society was held. The statements made by the secretaries were interesting and reassuring. Perhaps the distinctive trait in the character of the Bible Christian Missionary Society is the great amount of work done on so small an income. 63 mission stations, having 7,938 members, and 100 missionaries, supported on an income of 3,000*l.*, and the quarterly contributions for the support of the pastorate on those missions. The statistics are 157 ministers, 540 chapels, 18,554 members of society: an increase of 8 ministers, 21 chapels, and 605 members. The voluntary principle came up for discussion in connexion with the Australian missions. State-aid was earnestly and unanimously repudiated. A resolution was also passed condemnatory of the liquor traffic.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The members of the Wesleyan Conference, who have been in Session at Liverpool during the last month, terminated their labours on Saturday afternoon, when they made a final revision of the ministers' stations. Most of the members of the Conference left Liverpool on Friday and Saturday, and the remainder are expected to take their departure to-day. The next Conference is to be held at Hull. In the discussion on Home Missions, Dr. Hannah, the secretary, said, the operations of the fund during the year have far exceeded any previous year. A considerable number of circuits have held public meetings, and these meetings have been the means of adding 1,900*l.* to the revenue of the fund. He stated that there was urgent necessity for increased exertions. In the Manchester district there was a need of increased home missionary exertions. The Rev. S. D. Waddy heartily concurred in the movement. Unless they could devise some direct means of getting at the poor, and the masses of society, independent of the congregations, and of the few poor people who sit in the free seats, they would lose their position as a body. The Rev. Thomas Jackson said it was a new state of things, that the clergy of the Church of England were now following Mr. Wesley's example. Clergymen in their gowns now went out to preach in the fields and market-places; and Methodist ministers would be incurring an everlasting disgrace if they did not also gird themselves to the work. The Rev. John Farrar said there were twenty-two applications from circuits for additional ministers this year. The Rev. R. Spencer Hardy referred to the noble efforts of the Scottish Presbyterian Churches on behalf of home missions, and said that surely the Methodist Church must take its full share in spreading scriptural holiness through the land. At one of the sittings it was stated that a minister from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Louth, U.S., had sent in his card, asking permission to attend a few of the sittings of the Conference. On its being asked if permission should be given, a most emphatic "No, no," from all parts of the chapel, settled the matter, as it was felt the Conference could have no ecclesiastical intercourse with a proslavery Church. In respect to chapel debts, &c., it

may be stated that altogether, and by all methods, 159,542*l.* are known to have been virtually cancelled during the last three years. The report of the movement for promoting Wesleyan day-schools, and the operations of the training institution, stated that the past year was the most prosperous the cause of Wesleyan education had known, and that the annual Government inspection had been made by Mr. Arnold, who had spoken of it with great satisfaction. The number of schools was stated at 434, increase 13; boys 27,305, increase 2,268; girls 16,971, increase 1,357; infants 8,300, increase 1,810. Sunday-schools 4,166, increase 9; teachers 76,517, increase 2,531; scholars 437,814, increase 22,046. The total amount of aid by the Government to all Wesleyan schools during the past year was 22,789*l.*, making a total of grants from that source since the year 1839 of 97,928*l.* The number of certificated teachers in the year was 556. The Capitation Grant for ninety-six schools amounted to 1,295*l.*, and the per centage of those claiming the grant on the average number of scholars attending the Wesleyan schools was forty-five, whereas in most day-schools the per centage was not more than thirty-five.

REVOCATION OF A CLERGYMAN'S LICENSE.—The Bishop of Rochester has revoked the license of the Rev. Mr. West, the curate of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, under somewhat singular circumstances. It appears that for some months past differences have prevailed in reference to the mode of performing the services of the church, and much ill-feeling has consequently been excited. Some time since Mr. West, the curate, refused to read the form of thanksgiving ordered by the Privy Council for the safe delivery of her Majesty, and representations were made to the bishop of the diocese. A long correspondence took place between the bishop and some of the townspeople, who took an active part in the matter, and the result has been that the bishop has withdrawn Mr. West's license to preach, at the same time prohibiting him from performing any rite or ceremony in or connected with the Church.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

SUNDAY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The *Morning Star* of Monday has an interesting statement as to the pleasure traffic of London on the preceding day. The outwards passenger traffic by railway is roughly estimated at 43,700. The steamboats above and below bridge were crowded, and the various public gardens, &c., on the sides of the river were crowded. About 14,000 persons passed down the river, and about 6,000 upwards, beyond the ordinary river traffic. In Greenwich Park there were about 80,000 persons, and Gravesend and Woolwich were also crowded by visitors estimated at 10,000, including the patrons of Rosherville Gardens, &c. At five o'clock there were nearly 2,000 persons in Cremorne Gardens, and at eight o'clock fully four times that number. Hampton Court was scarcely as crowded as on some previous days, but the numbers there and the excursionists to Kew have been already estimated by the boat and train. There was an immense crowd listening to the people's subscription band, and at a low estimate the numbers considerably exceeded a hundred thousand. In the Victoria Park, where another people's band played from five till seven o'clock, there were about sixty thousand persons present at one time. The aristocracy had a very large number of carriages in the Hyde Park, and about 8,000 entered Kensington Gardens during the afternoon. From these estimates (says the *Star*), intended to be free from all exaggeration, it would appear that out of the population of London, about one quarter of a million were engaged in what has been characterised as the "public desecration of the Sabbath."

Religious Intelligence.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LONDON ROAD, LEICESTER.—On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the foundation-stone of this building, designed for the use of the newly-formed church and congregation in connection with the Rev. R. W. M'All's ministry, was laid, in presence of a very large assembly. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. Aveling, of London, and the Rev. Thomas Mays, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. R. W. M'All read the inscription about to be deposited, containing a brief account of the origin of the undertaking. Mr. Joseph Swain then presented a silver trowel to John Dove Harris, Esq., M.P. for Leicester, with which he proceeded to lay the stone. Mr. Harris referred to the great increase of the population of the town, and to the fact that increase of accommodation for religious worship had not kept pace with it; while thirty years had elapsed since the erection of a chapel connected with the Congregational denomination. He expressed his cordial approval of the movement, and offered warm congratulations to Mr. M'All on the admirable site selected, and on the wide sphere presented for Christian usefulness. The Rev. George Smith, of London, then proceeded to deliver an address, in which, after alluding to the great purposes of such a building, and to the accordance of the movement with the claims of an increasing population, he remarked, that no spirit of bigotry, rivalry, jealousy, or disaffection, had led to it; but a conviction on the part of its promoters, of the urgent need for such extension. He then gave an exposition, equally clear and striking, of the distinctive views and practices of the Congregational Dissenters. The utmost attention was evident throughout the audience, many of whom, probably, had rarely listened to any similar statement. The Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham, then offered prayer, and after singing, the proceedings terminated. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including more than thirty ministers of

various denominations, dined in the afternoon at the Wellington Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Swain, and the vice-chair by Mr. Nunneley; and the meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. R. W. M'All; Rev. T. Lomas (Baptist), of Leicester; Rev. T. Mays, of Ashby; Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., Derby; Rev. S. Johnson, Huddersley; Rev. George Smith, and Rev. J. W. Aveling, London; Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, Liverpool; Rev. S. M'All, Nottingham; and by Messrs. Nunneley, Latchmore, and Creak. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe preached in the Temperance Hall, and was listened to with the deepest interest by a crowded congregation. The Rev. T. Lomas conducted the devotional exercises; and the Rev. J. R. Thompson, of New College; the Rev. J. Mason, of Loughborough; the Rev. S. Morgan, Theddington; and the Rev. T. C. Dymock, Evington, also took part in the service. This movement was consequent upon the retirement of the Rev. R. W. M'All from the pastorate of Bond Street Chapel; shortly after which a number of the members of the church in that place requested him to remain in the town, and become their minister. The church was formed on the 30th July, at the Temperance Hall, when the Rev. J. Gawthorn, of Derby; Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham; and Rev. Thomas Mays, of Ashby, officiated. The names of 124 members were enrolled, and the kindest regards expressed towards those remaining at Bond Street. The congregation meets for all its services and Sunday-school operations in the Temperance Hall; and the attendance has been truly encouraging. An excellent freehold site, on the London Road, in a part of the town where the population is increasing most, but far from the existing chapels, has been purchased; and the building, which is in the Italian style, will seat between twelve and thirteen hundred persons, with schoolrooms for 300 children. The cost of the whole undertaking, including site, gas-fittings, warming, architects' commission, and other extras, will amount, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 23,000*l.* The contributions of the congregation have already exceeded 1,000*l.*; and the English Congregational Chapel Building Society has liberally responded to the application for aid, by making a grant, with the usual conditions as to further local contributions. With the help of further subscriptions and collections, and of a bazaar, it is hoped that an undue pressure of debt will be avoided. The design was furnished by the Rev. R. W. M'All. Messrs. Millican and Smith, of Leicester, are the superintending architects.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, PATRICROFT, NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening, August 11th, the friends of this place held a public tea-meeting, to commemorate the extinction of a debt of 400*l.* After tea the chair was occupied by the minister, the Rev. George Shaw. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises; after which, a statement of the accounts was read, and a resolution passed tendering thanks to the ladies' and gentlemen's committees for their efficient services, and to the public for their generous assistance. The resolution was also further expressive of devout gratitude to God, the author of all good, for the abundant success He had given to the late effort. The meeting was addressed by ministers and gentlemen of various denominations, who all united in congratulating the pastor and congregation on the attainment of their object, and in desiring for them the greatest prosperity in the future.

HORTON BAPTIST COLLEGE, BRADFORD.—The annual services connected with the commencement of the session were held on Thursday week, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford. In the morning at the general meeting of subscribers, the Rev. Dr. Acworth presided, supported by the treasurers of the institution, Messrs. Stead and Aked; the Rev. H. Dowson and Mr. Cooke, secretaries; also by the Rev. Dr. Godwin, of Bradford; Rev. T. Pottenger, of Newcastle; Rev. J. Edwards, of Nottingham; Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington; Rev. J. P. Chown, of Sion Chapel, Bradford; Rev. C. Daniell, theological tutor; with many other ministers and gentlemen. After a devotional exercise, conducted by the Rev. C. Williams, the president read the report. The statements of the examiners were unusually full and satisfactory, entering separately into the performance of every class and nearly every student. Distinct and decided testimony was borne to the conduct of the students, the earnestness of their Christian character, and the evangelical soundness of their creed. Mr. Stead presented the financial statement, from which it appeared that the income during the past year, for the board and maintenance of twenty-one students and the salary of three tutors, had amounted to about 1,010*l.*; the expenditure to nearly 1,120*l.*; leaving a deficit of about 110*l.*,—the first time for twenty years that the balance has been against the institution. It appeared, however, from subsequent conversation, that collections and subscriptions for the current year, still remaining to be paid in, would greatly reduce the amount of the deficiency. The number of students for the ensuing, as for the past, session was stated to be twenty-one; four having left the house to enter upon pastoral engagements, and four having been just received by the committee. Early in September there is to be held a special meeting, which is expected to have a most important bearing upon the future course of the institution, in regard to the as yet immature project of removal as well as in other respects. The Rev. J. P. Chown moved, and the Rev. Jonas Foster, of Farsley, seconded, the appointment of the committee, with cordial thanks to the officers for their continued services. The four gentlemen chosen to fill up the necessary vacancies in the committee were Messrs. John Walker, of Halifax; Josiah Jones, of Liverpool; A. Ross, of Bir-

mingham; and S. Culley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Rev. C. Williams moved, and Mr. Town, of Leeds, seconded, the appointment of an examining committee, to consist of the Rev. Benjamin Godwin, D.D.; the Rev. B. Evans, of Scarborough; the Rev. H. Dawson, of Bradford; the Rev. C. Larom, of Sheffield; the Rev. W. F. Burchell, of Rochdale; the Rev. R. K. Brewer, of Leeds; and the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool; with Mr. John Child, of Bradford, and Mr. James Collier, B.A., head master of Town Head School (late Mr. W. Littlewood's), Rochdale. The Rev. James Edwards moved, and J. Wheldon, Esq., mayor of Scarborough, seconded, the appointment of the Rev. J. P. Chown as the preacher of next year's annual sermon, or, in case of failure, the Rev. H. S. Brown, of Liverpool. In the evening an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Tucker, recently of Manchester, but now of Camden-road Chapel, London, and a collection was made for the support of the institution.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—Services, under the auspices of the Surrey Mission, are now being carried on in the neighbourhoods of Godalming and Elstead, and the camp at Aldershot. In connexion with the former there are five places for such services, some of them villages of considerable size, and all in localities of numerous populations. With the latter, there are four, in centres of thickly peopled districts, in addition to the soldiers. In the "Vale of Health," a rapidly rising town in close proximity to the camp, the tent of the Christian Instruction Society has been put up on ground recently purchased by a liberal Christian in Surrey, on which a chapel may be built. In this tent sermons are preached in the mornings and evenings of the Sabbath, and great numbers crowd to hear the Word. Those at present supplying these districts are—for the Godalming and Elstead neighbourhood, Mr. W. Warlow Harry, of New College, London; and for the camp district Mr. W. A. Essery, of Cheshunt College. They are assisted by the Revs. W. H. Jackson, of Godalming, and E. Bromfield, Elstead. In all the places, the attendance is very encouraging, the people listen with respectful attention, and many express their thanks for the privilege. The tent has been obtained for this service through the good offices of the Revs. R. Ashton and I. M. Soule, secretaries of the mission, and the friends of the Gospel hope it will soon be succeeded by a structure of more permanent character. The *Nottingham Review* says:—"There has lately been preaching in the Market-place, Newark, by the various Dissenting ministers of the borough, who, it is believed, are doing much good to those idlers who very rarely think of attending a place of religious worship. We understand the mayor has very improperly attempted to put a stop to these services, and last Sunday Superintendent Liddell, with other officers of the force, went for the second time to inform the minister, the Rev. R. C. Turner, of the New Connexion, that it was the mayor's wish the open-air services should cease, but was again unsuccessful, Mr. Turner being satisfied of the legality of his proceedings. The audience on every occasion seems very attentive and orderly."

THE REV. T. BINNEY is suffering from continued over-exertion in the discharge of his public duties, so as to render it highly injudicious that he should for the present resume them; his physicians are unanimously of opinion that he is not the subject of any organic disease whatever. In a pastorate of nearly thirty years' duration, occasions must necessarily have repeatedly occurred for attesting the strength of attachment between minister and people. Often have these occasions revealed the intimacy of that bond which unites the two; never has its existence been perilled by the slightest shade of misunderstanding. In accordance with what might have been expected of them, therefore, the members of the Weigh House Church have affectionately intimated to their pastor that while they will be happy to see him in his accustomed place whenever he may feel able to occupy it with comfort to himself, they have resolved that arrangements shall be made for the supply of the pulpit until the end of the year, and longer, if necessary.—*Christian Times*.

BRIGG.—On Tuesday, August 11th, the Rev. John Harker, from Lancashire College, was ordained as the pastor of the Congregational church assembling in Wrayby-street Chapel, Brigg. The Rev. Evan Lewis, B.A., of Barton, conducted the introductory devotional exercises, the Rev. Caleb Scott, LL.B., of Lincoln, gave an exposition of Congregational principles; the Rev. J. T. Barker, of Louth, asked the questions and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Dr. Davidson delivered the charge; and in the evening the Rev. John Brown, B.A., of Manchester, preached to the church and congregation. At one o'clock the minister and friends partook together of a cold collation in the school-room, and between the services a public tea was provided in the Town Hall. The interest was well sustained throughout and the meetings were well attended, forming an auspicious commencement for the newly settled minister.

EXETER.—GROSVENOR CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. D. Salmon, late travelling agent of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, after preaching six months in the above chapel, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSSE.—On Wednesday, July 29th, the Rev. J. F. Alexander was publicly recognised as minister of this place. The following gentlemen officiated in the services:—The Revs. J. Stoughton, of Kensington; J. Alexander, of Norwich; J. Sibree, E. H. Delf, J. M. Master, and F. Taylor, of Coventry; J. Button, of Kenilworth; J. W. Percy, of Warwick; T. Lomas, of Leicester; S. Hillyard, of Redworth; W. R. Lewis, late of

Lutterworth; J. Knight, of Wolvey; J. Key, of Leamington; D. Williams, of Welford; J. Reed, of Atherstone; — Veales, of Longford; and D. Prain, of Withybrook. The introductory discourse of Mr. Stoughton was a clear, able, and interesting exposition of the stages in the departure of the Churches of Christ from the simple forms of government used by the Apostles. Mr. Sibree prefaced the questions usually put to the church and pastor by referring to three former ministers of Stretton—John Singleton, M.D., Thomas Robins, and James Robertson—the latter two, esteemed friends of Robert Hall. The charge was given to Mr. Alexander by his father in a discourse from 1 Tim. iv. 16. Between the afternoon and evening service, about 350 persons took tea in a spacious marquee erected in an orchard near.

GRAYS.—On Tuesday last a meeting was held at the house of the Rev. A. Griffin, to concert measures for the erection of a place of worship in Grays, church and chapel accommodation not being sufficient for many more than a fourth of the population. The meeting was attended by the Rev. T. W. Davids, J. Perry, Esq., and other friends from Gravesend and Grays. A committee was formed for erecting a suitable building for the worship of God.

THE REV. JAMES MARTINEAU, Unitarian minister, Liverpool, on the eve of his departure for London, was presented by his late congregation with a gold watch and 700 guineas.

Correspondence.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

In your last week's paper, you have the following comment:—

"At Beverley we see 'the engineer hoist with his own petard.' A Mr. Wells petitions against Mr. Glover, the sitting member, though of the same political views, for not possessing an adequate property qualification. This spiteful appeal to an election committee is successful, and Mr. Wells hastens to vault the empty saddle. But the disgusted electors of Beverley have preferred to be represented by a dashing but honourable Conservative stranger from Halifax, to a Liberal who, though a townsman, appears to be ignorant of the amenities of political life."

Now, Sir, I have been a subscriber to the *Nonconformist* from its establishment, and have looked upon it as a most reliable source for information, especially in its editorial department. The above paragraph, however, has greatly shaken my confidence, for not only is it from beginning to end a misrepresentation, but in some parts it is absolutely untrue, and with the evidence just given, and the decision of the committee before you, I cannot understand under what circumstances, or from what sources of information, such a paragraph can have been written.

1st. It is not true that Mr. Glover's politics were the same as Mr. Wells's. Mr. Wells is a good Reformer, and on ecclesiastical questions voted with the Nonconformists. Mr. Glover was the Tory candidate, and elected solely by the Tories, who purchased his seat for him by bribery and corruption in March last.

2nd. So far from Mr. Glover not possessing an adequate qualification, he had no qualification at all, and made a false and fraudulent declaration, for which the committee reported specially to the house.

3rd. Mr. Wells petitioned at the request of the whole of the Liberal electors. There was nothing spiteful in it. The object was to rid the house of one of the most questionable characters that ever sat within its walls. Pray read the evidence.

4th. The electors were not "disgusted" with Mr. Wells. The "dashing but honourable Conservative stranger" was not preferred to him. Major Edwards purchased his seat by open bribery and corruption, giving from 2l. to 5l. for votes, and a petition will be presented against his return.

Lastly. Mr. Wells is not a townsman, and so far from being ignorant of the amenities of political life, he is one of the most accomplished, high-minded, honourable and straightforward representatives that ever sat in Parliament.

I do hope, for the credit of the *Nonconformist*, you will correct the errors you have inadvertently made.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A NONCONFORMIST.

Beverley, August 15, 1857.

[We cheerfully insert this letter and are sorry to have done Mr. Wells unintentional injustice. Our remarks were founded upon a statement in one of the morning papers which we had no reason to believe incorrect.—*Ed. Noncon.*]

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Court of Appeal, in favour of, 1.
Divorce Bill, against, 12.
— for alteration, 1.
— in favour, 1.
Indian Revolt, for suppression, 1.
Liturgy, against revision, 1.
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances, 3.
Museums, for opening on Sunday, 8.
Opium Trade, for prohibition, 2.
Lord's-day, for better observance, 2.
Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister, for legalising, 180.
Lunatics (Scotland) Bill, against, 2.
Police (Scotland) Bill, against, 2.
Sunday Trading, against, 1.
Vaccination Bill, in favour, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Charitable Trusts Act Continuance Bill.
Trustees Relief Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Militia Bill.
Jurisdiction in Siam Bill.
Customs Bill.
Mutiny (East India) Bill.
Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill.
Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill.
Judgments Bill.
Charitable Trusts Act Continuance Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Mutiny (East India) Bill.
Trustees Relief Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Bill.
Probates, &c. (Ireland) Bill.
Divorce Bill.
Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Charitable Trusts Continuance Bill.
Mutiny (East India) Bill.
Appropriation Bill.
Militia Bill.
Customs and Excise Bill.
Jurisdiction in Siam Bill.
Judgments Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Police (Scotland) Bill.
Probates, &c., Bill.
Revising Barristers (Dublin) Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Charitable Trusts Continuance Bill.
Mutiny (East India) Bill.
Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill.
Appropriation Bill.
Probates (Ireland) Bill.
Jurisdiction in Siam Bill.

DEBATES.

SALE OF IMPROPER BOOKS.

The House of Commons on Wednesday having resolved itself into a committee upon the Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention Bill, upon a proposal to exclude Scotland from its operation, Mr. ROEBUCK condemned the measure in strong terms, declaring that a more preposterous bill had never been sent down from the House of Lords; which, he added, was saying a great deal. Mr. M. MILNES believed the evil to be very limited in its scope, and that it could be put down without infringing the rights of the subject. He hoped the bill would not be allowed to pass in its present form. Mr. MALINS admitted that the power given by this bill was liable to abuse, but thought that amendments might be made to remove this objection. He suggested that the power should be to impound only, and that before the destruction of his property the owner should have an appeal against the decision of the magistrate. A debate ensued, in which the principle and details of the bill were much discussed, and various amendments were suggested. It was at length agreed that the bill should be recommitted, and that the debate should until then be suspended.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The house then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after reminding the committee of the proposal he had made before the dissolution respecting the alteration of the duties upon tea and sugar, and of the effect of that alteration, observed that the proposal he was about to make was substantially the same—namely, to continue the existing duties upon tea and sugar for two years from the 1st of April next. He referred to returns of the amount of revenue yielded by those two articles, whence it appeared that the average annual revenue in the two last years was upwards of 10,500,000l. He likewise read returns of the comparative consumption of tea and sugar by different classes of society in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, which presented some curious results. In reply to the inquiry made by Sir H. Willoughby—premising that his proposal would not add anything to the ways and means of the current year, merely arresting the fall of duties—he proceeded to say that it had been the duty of the Government to communicate with the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the subject of their finances, and the latter, being informed that her Majesty's Government were ready to consider any representation they might desire to make as to a change in the law regarding their power of borrowing money, or any financial assistance they might wish to receive from the Government, stated that they did not find themselves under the necessity of applying to the Government at present for any financial assistance; that their present means were ample in the existing state of the Indian treasury. Her Majesty's Government therefore, as at present advised, did not feel called upon to submit to Parliament any proposition upon this subject. The ways and means placed at the disposal of the Executive Government he considered amply sufficient to meet the probable wants of the present financial year. If they should have reason to doubt the sufficiency of their means they would not be slow in bringing their position before the house, relying upon the liberality and public spirit of Parliament and the country. But there was no immediate necessity for doing so; all accruing demands, including the discharge of 2,000,000l. of Exchequer Bonds and the redemption of the Sound Dues, had been paid out of the resources of the present year. Notwithstanding that these large payments had been satisfied out of the growing taxation of the year, it appeared to be adequate to all demands, and he did not anticipate at present any deficiency. With regard to the cost of the armament sent to India, as soon as the regiments were transferred to the service of the East India Company their expense was charged to the Indian revenue, and ceased to be a charge upon this country. He concluded by moving certain resolutions.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after adverting to some of the features of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, complained of our increasing miscellaneous expenditure.

What has happened in the last fortnight? Have we not seen a bill carried, which I believe unprecedented in our history, for the wholesale increase of the salaries of public servants, in the face of an announcement sup-

ported by detailed statements from the Government to the effect that, if we vote for that bill, we must be prepared to see a permanent addition to the public burdens of 200,000*l.* a year. In twenty years of criticism of miscellaneous estimates this house will not, so far as mere money is concerned, undo as much as it did by passing that most objectionable measure. (Hear, hear.)

He was glad to find that the East India Company was in such a state as, out of its own resources, to be able to meet for six months the expenses of the operations undertaken in that country, and in that case he agreed with the Indian authorities and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no application should be made to Parliament upon the subject. He did not concur with the right hon. gentleman the member for Bucks, that the mutinies in India were to be interpreted into general disaffection, and he had great confidence that they would speedily be suppressed. With regard to the resolution now moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he thought that this class of indirect taxation was of a very exceptional character, but he could not find fault with the proposal.

Having been during the whole session a prophet of ill, regarding with alarm the financial embarrassments towards which we are drifting, and having, perhaps too freely, found fault with my right hon. friend for proceedings in matters of finance, I think it but fair to keep in mind an operation so remarkable and so unprecedented, as this which proves to me that the temper of the public, reflected as it is by this house, is not favourable at the present moment to economy, and which makes it the duty of those who think they see a storm coming, and who wish to mitigate its force, to raise their voice in time in the hope that something may be done to avert it, or to render it, at all events, less formidable. I tender my thanks to my right hon. friend for having made this proposal. There is nothing surreptitious in its character. It bears on its face exactly what it is.

Mr. CLAY denied that he had been a party to extravagant expenditure in voting for the second reading of the Superannuation Bill. The loss which had been sustained by the abolition of the deductions need not be a total loss.

Mr. GLADSTONE said if the hon. gentleman thought there ought to be a revision of salaries, he should move an address to the Crown to that effect, and would, no doubt, receive very considerable support. He (Mr. G.) would support him for one; and he didn't think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would feel at all disobliged to him.

Mr. HADFIELD thought that all the blame of extravagant expenditure ought not to be cast on the Government. There were many cases for which the house was responsible, and he had on several occasions gone into the lobby with the Government against propositions to vote sums of money for particular purposes to which they were opposed.

Mr. DINWELLY said he thought the house should be in possession of some more accurate information as to Indian finance than had been afforded. So far as he could understand the state of their general finances they had a prospect of a considerable deficiency; and he did not think the increase of those duties would be sufficient to meet the deficiency. He should wait till the proper time to enter on the consideration of the financial statement, and he would not oppose the resolutions before the house.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the estimate of consumption was founded on as accurate accounts as could be expected. Of course entire accuracy could not be said to exist in such cases. The resolutions were then agreed to.

PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

On the question being put, that this bill should be read a third time,

Mr. MALINS thanked the Government for the fair and candid spirit in which they had met the various suggestions which had been offered with regard to it, and especially the proposition which he had made for compensating a small portion of the persons whose interests would be affected by it. The compensations to be paid under the bill would amount to no less than 100,000*l.* a year, and he had some doubts whether the country would receive any value for the expenditure. He ardently hoped, however, that experience would prove that these doubts were entirely unfounded.

The bill was then read a third time and passed amid cheers.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, made a statement with regard to the position of affairs in the Danubian Principalities. His explanation was fuller of detail, but did not substantially differ from that of Lord Palmerston. Respecting the decision arrived at when the Emperor was at Osborne, Lord Clarendon's statement comprised a more complete view of the reasons that led the English Government to concede the demand for annulling the elections—

We came to the conclusion that, although there had been no scrutiny at the elections at Moldavia, and although no evidence had been obtained which in England would have been deemed sufficiently strong to justify us in declaring such elections to be void, yet that there was *prima facie* proof of their irregularity, of a nature which would warrant us in recommending that they should be annulled. We felt that it was for the interest of the Porte that there should be no doubt thrown upon these elections which would lead to the conclusion that they could not result in procuring a faithful representation of the people. We were, moreover, of opinion that the intentions of those powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris would not be fulfilled if such a representation was not secured, and that no English Government could support elections the questionable character of which we could not altogether deny. We felt, therefore, that we should be fully justified in recommending the Sultan to annul these elections and revise the electoral list. In taking that course, we did not fail to bear in mind that the Sultan had sufficiently

vindicated his own independence by adopting the line of conduct to which I have adverted, and that he might, without derogating in the slightest degree from the dignity of his position, comply with a request which the whole of the powers concerned in the question had concurred in making. That request embraces the simple proposal that the treaty of Paris should be more faithfully complied with; a proposal which, as far as we can see, there will be no difficulty in agreeing to, and which, if adopted, will at once remove all those doubts which certainly do hang over the late elections in Moldavia, and which, if not dissipated, would deprive the divan of that authority which it is desirable it should possess.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, on the motion for going into committee, the Bishop of St. DAVID's entered into a vindication of his motives for refusing to consecrate the Swansea burial ground, declaring that he had been influenced by a desire to protect the interests of the Incumbent of Swansea, and had professed his readiness to consecrate the burial ground selected by the burial board, on the condition that some permanent arrangement should be made for the conveyance of the officiating clergyman to and from the cemetery. It was stated, in reply, that the board had not power under the act to provide a conveyance for the clergyman, and it was also asserted that if they had such a power they ought not to exercise it. He confessed that the contents of that communication did not inspire him with great respect for, or confidence in, the opinion of the board regarding the point of law. He did not know of any authority from which it emanated, and it appeared to have no more value than a private opinion. He then entered into an explanation of various communications that had taken place on the subject, and declared that as he had not received any reply to a claim made by him for the compensation of the clergyman, he would do everything in his power to prevent the triumph of the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Massey) by whom his conduct had been arraigned. He explained that the consecration consisted in nothing more than the stroke of the bishop's pen, authorising interments in the ground according to the rites of the Church of England. There was nothing to prevent the bishop from going to the ground in plain clothes with his riding-whip in his hand; and, having signed the document, he might go away the next moment. He should say, however, for himself, that he would never appear on such an occasion except in a way that was consistent with the performance of a religious rite. He then adverted to remarks made in reference to other bishops, for declining to consecrate burial grounds, and declared his conviction that they had acted with perfect moderation, reason and propriety.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the right rev. prelate appeared to have misunderstood what had been alleged against him. As far as he (Earl Granville) understood the case, the question was not whether the right rev. prelate had taken a right or a wrong view of the law so far as the compensation of incumbents was concerned, but whether the cemetery was in a fit and proper condition to be consecrated. Although the whole charge rested upon that point, the right rev. prelate had not adverted to it.

The Bishop of St. DAVID's said the question never came to the point whether, if the burial board rejected his proposal with reference to compensation, he would refuse to consecrate the ground.

Lord CAMPBELL said that whether the right rev. prelate had acted according to law it would be improper for him now to give any opinion.

Lord WENSLEYDALE, not being in the position of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, felt himself at liberty to state his opinion on the point of law. He was sure that the right rev. prelate had been actuated by the purest motives in what he had done, but there was no provision by statute for securing compensation to the clergy in a case like this, and he therefore could not help thinking that the right rev. prelate had taken a wrong view of the legal bearing of the question.

Their Lordships then went into committee on the bill, and clauses from 1 to 5 were agreed to.

On clause 6, relating to pauper burial-grounds, the Bishop of OXFORD objected to the clause, which gave power to constitute pauper burial-grounds. He thought it quite enough that the distinction between this unfortunate class and the rest of the community should be prolonged during their lifetime, and he felt the strongest repugnance to the perpetuation in death of this enduring badge of separation. Earl GRANVILLE defended the clause, pointing out to the right rev. prelate that it contained a proviso distinctly declaring that the guardians should not be authorised to bury in these grounds "the body of any poor person who, or whose husband, wife, or next of kin, shall have expressly desired burial to take place elsewhere."

After a short conversation, Earl GRANVILLE said he would make inquiry and see whether any alteration could be made in the clause on bringing up the report. The Bishop of OXFORD could not acquiesce in a proposal to leave this matter in the hands of the Government. He saw no reason why the bill should have been delayed until this late period of the session. Earl GRANVILLE denied that their lordships ought to take all their opinions from the right rev. prelate. The clause was carried by 22 to 18. The clause was then agreed to, as were clauses from 7 to 10 inclusive.

On clause 14 being read,

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY opposed the clause, but his grounds of objection were entirely inaudible.

Earl FORTESCUE supported the clause, which he believed would afford an immediate remedy for a pressing evil. At Torrington, in the county in which

he resided, a cemetery had for twelve months past been prepared for interment in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary of State, and was in every respect fitted for consecration, but the bishop refused to consecrate the ground. Unfortunately, the people who resided in the neighbourhood of places where lay burials took place were becoming more and more indifferent to the consecration of the ground, and even to the performance of the burial service by a priest. (Hear, hear.) He thought it very undesirable to encourage a disposition to dispense with one of the most solemn and impressive services of the Church, and he hoped, therefore, that the committee would retain the clause.

The Bishop of LONDON had understood that the 13th clause had been introduced in lieu of the 14th, and he was therefore very much surprised to find the 14th clause retained in the bill. A strong feeling on this subject might exist in the neighbourhood in which the noble earl resided, but he did not think that was a sufficient reason for giving an appeal from the bishop to the archbishop, and ultimately to the Secretary of State.

The Bishop of OXFORD said that during the course of the session there had been reason to complain that the conscientious scruples of the clergy had been ridiculed and set at naught in that place, and now there seemed a settled determination on the part of the Government to overrule the fundamental principles of the Church by the power they possessed in that house from the state of the session, and not to listen to what had fallen from one who was always considered entitled to the highest weight, the most rev. the metropolitan, who had described the clause as being at variance with the fundamental principles of the Established Church. The whole case of the Government, as he understood, was that there might be a certain time between the appeal to the bishop or archbishop and the settlement of the question in which some dead might want burial. The clause gave to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a matter ecclesiastical, the right of overruling the decision of the archbishop in a case which had been first sent to the archbishop to decide, and he contended that there was no parallel case on the statute book—no case in which Parliament first gave an appeal to the highest public officer in a department, and then, when he had exercised his discretion, giving to the Secretary of State the power of overruling his decision. It would be impossible to expect obedience to authority if this clause were passed, setting free a curate who had sworn obedience to his diocesan, and enabling him to proceed in opposition to the decision of the archbishop. He trusted that upon consideration the Government would not insist upon the retention of the clause.

The Duke of SOMERSET supported the clause.

Lord CAMPBELL thought that the clause was objectionable, as enabling an incumbent to act in direct opposition to the decision of his archbishop. At the same time he suggested that it should not be withdrawn, but that it should be modified so as to provide that pending the appeal it should be lawful for the incumbent to bury before consecration. It was most essential that such a power should exist, because they had heard of most lamentable consequences resulting—in the west of England especially—from there being no such power. They had been told by the highest authority that consecration did not impart any mysterious virtue to the earth in which the ashes of the dead reposed; but that it simply enabled that to be done lawfully which would otherwise be unlawful. When disputes arose upon these subjects they often took years to settle, and hence the necessity of some such amendment as he had suggested, which would enable burials to take place before consecration, pending the suit.

Lord WENSLEYDALE suggested that it should be only made lawful for the incumbent or other clergyman to bury in this unconsecrated ground "prior to the decision of the bishop or archbishop on the application for the consecration thereof," and moved the insertion of these words in the clause.

Earl GRANVILLE was willing to accept the amendment. The right rev. prelate had adopted a singularly invidious tone when he tried to excite the whole of the clergy against her Majesty's Government. He (Earl Granville) did not, however, mean to argue the case against the right rev. prelate, because, setting the laity on one side, he was not certain whether the great majority even of the clergy would not accept the decision of the Government in preference to any *dictum*, however arbitrarily laid down, by that right rev. prelate. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of OXFORD had addressed himself to the Government, feeling that the subject was absolutely in their decision, and that, owing to the thin attendance, it was not in his power to appeal to the House of Lords. This opinion he still retained.

The Bishop of LONDON said, though it was observed that no obstacle to consecration proceeded on the part of burial boards, he knew that many of those boards (some of whose members entertained conscientious convictions on the subject) were anxious that consecration should gradually drop. In the case of the Ilford Cemetery the burial board did not want it consecrated; and what was to be the result in such a case, supposing the board did not appeal to the archbishop? He adhered to the opinion he had before expressed on the subject, which was that the best thing to be done was to bury this clause. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Lord WENSLEYDALE suggested that it should be made obligatory on the burial board to apply for consecration.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was of opinion that pending the appeal a clergyman should be bound to bury in unconsecrated ground just as if it were consecrated.

The question was one of a balance of evils—whether it was a greater evil to have these interments in unconsecrated ground during this appeal, or that those revolting scenes should take place which had been so often described. (Hear, hear.)

The clause, with Lord Wensleydale's amendment, was agreed to.

On clause 18, the Bishop of LONDON proposed an amendment, to the effect that the fees for the performance of the burial service should be identical in amount, whether the interment took place in the consecrated or the unconsecrated portion of a cemetery. Earl GRANVILLE opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be unfair towards Dissenters.

The Bishop of OXFORD supported the amendment, which was rejected by 14 to 12. The clause was then agreed to, as were the remaining clauses of the bill, and their lordships resumed.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The whole of the Thursday sitting, from twelve o'clock till four, and from six o'clock till past midnight, of the House of Commons was, with insignificant interruptions, occupied by a debate on clause 25 of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. The consideration of this clause began on Friday, the 7th, and the Committee was adjourned from that day to the 13th. The Opposition was so pertinacious on Thursday, that the chairman again reported progress before the clause had been disposed of. The leaders of the Opposition were Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Henley. Mr. Gladstone made upwards of fifteen speeches in the course of the day, some of considerable length.

The clause under consideration defined the causes of divorce. Lord JOHN MANNERS moved the omission of the words "incestuous adultery," and proposed to substitute "or of adultery committed in the conjugal residence;" making that a ground for divorce at the suit of a wife. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the amendment, on the ground that the bill did not propose to alter the law, but simply to transfer the administration to an accessible and competent tribunal. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. HENLEY denied that the bill was an expression of the existing law: the bill made desertion and adultery with cruelty a ground on which the wife might obtain divorce. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL still resisted the amendment; but he admitted that if the bill were to be thrown aside and the whole law of marriage and divorce made the subject of inquiry, then he should be the last man to limit the field of discussion, or to refuse to consider a state of law which inflicts injustice upon the woman most wrongfully and without cause, and which may be considered opprobrious and wicked. Still he continued to maintain that they were not altering the law; they were only erecting a new tribunal. He charged the opponents of the bill, who would not recognise the principle of the dissolubility of marriage, with inconsistency and insincerity in thus moving amendments to give further facilities for divorces *à vinculo*. Mr. GLADSTONE said, this language was unusual, but he would not reply to it.

The Attorney-General received this bill from the Cabinet, for whom it was his business to hew wood and draw water. (Laughter and cheers.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, amid the laughter which this sally provoked, was understood to say,—That is true.

Mr. GLADSTONE: It is true! Well, that is important. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) The hon. and learned gentleman did not appear before them as an English gentleman, speaking from his own breast, but as the organ of Ministers, to execute the commands issued to him from above. (Hear, hear.) He was glad, however, to see that the hon. and learned gentleman had, during the discussion of the measure, broken through the shackles imposed on him, and had "given tongue." (Laughter.) He had admitted that the law which he sought to extend was unjust, and that it placed the woman in an inferior position.

Lord PALMERSTON said: The right hon. gentleman has accused my hon. and learned friend of being a hewer of wood and drawer of water. My hon. and learned friend has, indeed, in the course of these debates cut most severely right and left, but it was reserved for the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, to describe the persons on whom those cuts were inflicted as composed of that material of which he says my hon. and learned friend is a hewer. (Laughter.) Whether, as a drawer of water, he has drawn tears of repentance from the eyes of those who have abandoned these opinions, it is not for me to say. This amendment undoubtedly will be recommended to our adoption by the reflection that those who vote for it must have given, or are giving, a public, formal, and deliberate recantation—(no, no!)—of the principles which they have hitherto maintained of the indissolubility of marriage—(no, no!)—because the object and direct effect of this amendment are to extend to a greater range the principle of dissolubility, which the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, and others, have denied. He would much prefer to see the bill assented to in its present form, but wishing that a measure of such importance should pass into law he would not press to extremity the opposition of the Government to the amendment. (Cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL reproved the Attorney-General and Lord Palmerston for adopting a taunting tone towards opponents, and putting that in the place of argument. The bill relates to a sacred subject; it should be dealt with so deliberately and carefully as to render an amending bill next session unnecessary. Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE discovered a great defect in the clause. It was so worded, that bigamy without cohabitation was not a ground of divorce. Mr. GLADSTONE dilated on this "gross and scandalous blunder." On this point, accompanied by many retorts, the debate ran on; Mr. GLADSTONE showing the insufficiency of two or three forms of words suggested by the Attorney-General to surmount the

difficulty. After some hours of argumentation, the committee adopted one of the forms of words suggested by the Attorney-General, and "bigamy with adultery" was made the ground of divorce. Rape was also made a ground of divorce. Mr. WIGRAM moved the insertion of the words "such bigamy, rape, or other offences, being proved by a conviction." But the committee decided against the amendment, by 103 to 68. Much time was then occupied in attempting to extract from the Attorney-General satisfactory definitions of the words "bigamy" and "desertion." When this subject dropped, Mr. BUTT moved the insertion of the words "or of adultery coupled with aggravated ill-treatment of the wife, of such a nature as ought, in the opinion of the court, to entitle her to such divorce." The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, if a sweeping clause like this were introduced, all the specific causes of divorce against the husband which they had laid down would be useless. Amendment negatived by 137 to 44.

Mr. COX moved that the chairman should report progress. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pressed the committee first to dispose of the clause. Mr. GLADSTONE objected—there were other amendments to propose.

Lord PALMERSTON: I certainly congratulate the opponents of this bill on the success with which they have for ten hours contrived to exercise their ingenuity upon three lines of a clause. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh!") If they will allow me, however, I beg to inform them that we shall return and sit here day by day and night by night until this bill be concluded. I should certainly have resisted the proposition for an adjournment, but for consideration to the professional engagements of the Attorney-General, who will be required at an early hour to-morrow to be present in the House of Lords. Out of consideration to him, therefore, and not at all out of consideration to the opponents of the bill, I shall not oppose the motion for adjournment.

Mr. GLADSTONE: This is not the first time that my noble friend has given me occasion to perceive that he emancipates himself from certain rules which are ordinarily incumbent upon members of this house—"Oh, oh!" and hear—and on which, confident in his majority, he assumes to himself the liberty of using language to other members of this house which I will venture to say is entirely without precedent—"hear," and oh!—yes, without precedent so far as my recollection of twenty-five years in Parliament can go—in the conduct of former leaders of this house. Three-fourths of the time of the committee had been occupied in urging propositions to which ministers had been forced to give way, and then they were taunted with offering a "factious obstruction."

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he did not use the epithet "factious." He might have used the expression, when Mr. Gladstone said, on a former occasion, that ministers should not carry the bill until the Greek Kalends; but he did not. He had not overstepped the rules of the house. He had only stated that in acceding to the adjournment he did so "not out of deference to any arguments" used by the Opposition, but out of consideration for the Attorney-General. Mr. GLADSTONE expressed himself satisfied with the phrase "not out of consideration for their arguments." Lord PALMERSTON, however, had the last word—"What I meant was, that I acceded to the adjournment not out of consideration for 'the wishes' of the opponents of this measure." (Laughter.)

The house resumed, on the understanding that, whether the Attorney-General could attend or not, the committee would be resumed on the following morning.

On Friday at the morning sitting the house resumed, clause 25 being agreed to without further amendment. Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity of again vindicating the course he had pursued, and showed how the clause had been improved under the hands of the committee. He trusted that, as they had now passed the most difficult part of the bill, it would make better progress. There was a tone of reconciliation and improved feeling in the speech of Lord Palmerston in reply. What he had previously observed in and out of the house led him to think there was a design to defeat the bill by delay; from Mr. Gladstone's present statements he was disposed to regard that impression as erroneous. He did not object to discussion, but hoped the bill would receive the amplest consideration and amendment.

On clause 26 an amendment was made, providing that a wife might make the person with whom a husband is alleged to have committed adultery a co-respondent. On clause 27, Mr. BOVILL moved the insertion of words that would enable the Court to refuse divorce in cases where the wilful neglect of the husband had conduced to the adultery. But this was considered unnecessary, and the amendment was negatived by 93 to 55. The clause was agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

The house on Monday, at the early sitting, went again into committee upon the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, commencing with the 28th clause, authorising and requiring the court in certain cases to dismiss a petition for divorce. Various alterations were proposed in this clause (all without notice given), some of which were adopted by the Government and assented to, in one rather important instance, apparently, without some members of the committee being aware of the effect of the change.

The succeeding clause, authorising and requiring the court, under certain conditions, to pronounce a decree of dissolution, was likewise materially modified. Mr. WALPOLE proposed to include in the proviso to this clause, "that the court shall not be at liberty to pronounce a decree of dissolution where the petitioner should have been guilty of adultery not condoned;" but this amendment was negatived upon a division. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to include in the proviso "that the court shall not be bound to pronounce such

decree if it shall find that the petitioner had during the marriage been guilty of adultery." This amendment was agreed to, as well as another also proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, including among the exceptions in the proviso wilful separation before the adultery without reasonable excuse, and wilful neglect or misconduct which shall have conduced to the adultery.

The clause, thus amended, was opposed by Mr. MONSELL, because it authorised divorce *à vinculo*; but it was carried by 88 to 21.

With this division the sitting terminated, two clauses only having been passed.

At the evening sitting, the house resumed. The 31st clause empowers the Court, where the adultery has been established, on the petition of the husband, to impose a fine upon the adulterer, he having been made a co-respondent, and to order him to pay the costs. Mr. PULLER proposed to amend this clause by empowering the Court to punish the respondent and co-respondent by fine, or imprisonment, or both, as if convicted of a misdemeanour. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to making adultery a criminal offence. After a long discussion the clause was agreed to, with the omission of the words authorising the imposition of a fine upon the adulterer, which the Attorney-General proposed to make the subject of another clause.

In the 52d clause, which sanctions an appeal to the House of Lords, the limitation of the appeal to questions of law was expunged.

The next clause, enabling parties to a marriage dissolved under the Act to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death, gave occasion to many notices of amendments.

Mr. ROLT, who had given notice of one to disable the party by whose adultery or other offence the marriage shall have been dissolved from marrying again, moved, however, in the first instance, an amendment, of which notice had been given by Mr. Napier, to restrict the permission to remarry to the party on whose petition the marriage shall have been dissolved. Sir G. GREY resisted the latter proposition, and *à fortiori* the former. Upon a division, Mr. Napier's amendment was negatived by 110 to 50, and this vote virtually decided the fate of Mr. Rolt's.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

REINFORCEMENTS TO INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH drew their attention to the position in which they actually stood as regarded their military preparations for the great war in which they were engaged. During the Crimean war we had eleven battalions of the regular army at home, and 55,000 militiamen under arms. Now we have eighteen battalions at home; they will be shortly increased to twenty-one; but we should have only about 8,000 Militia. We should have 8,000 more regulars than during the Crimean war, but 46,000 less of militia. Upwards of 15,000 recruits annually will be required to keep up the strength of the Queen's and Company's troops in India. He urged the Government, while it maintains the great contest in India with all our strength, to garrison the citadel at home with a view to European contingencies.

Lord PANMURE's reply was, that the Government considered 10,000 militia sufficient to do garrison duty, and that if more were needed it could only be under circumstances that would require the assembling of Parliament. 31,000 men would arrive in India at a period when the operations could be immediate and constant, and when the whole force could be made most available. Although the news they had received from India must create great anxiety, yet there were many reports abroad that had no foundation as far as the Government were informed on the subject.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE supported the views of Lord Panmure; but suggested that the Government should declare its determination to govern India in the name of the Queen.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH declared that the name of the Queen would be a tower of strength to the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE admitted that the future government of India must form the subject of serious deliberation, but he deprecated the adoption of any changes in the government under feelings of panic. He took occasion to express his belief, founded on a letter from Sir Patrick Grant, that there was no truth in the story of a horrible massacre of above a hundred Europeans at Cawnpore. The story is a vile fabrication; and its author, a Sepoy, has been hanged. Cawnpore is held by Sir Hugh Wheeler.

There was a rumour of the capture of Delhi at an earlier period than it had taken place, and we must equally expect some false reports of disasters that did not exist. I do not wish to endeavour to diminish the horror of some of these massacres; but it is the opinion of the Government, in which I have no doubt your lordships will concur, that, on the whole, the news from India just received is as satisfactory as could well have been expected. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE explained that he had not meant to say that Parliament ought at once to undertake the reconstruction of the Government of India, but that the question ought to be reserved for future consideration.

THE EUPHRATES RAILWAY, &c.

At the evening sitting of the Commons, on Friday, various questions were put and answered on the motion that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday. Mr. ESTCOURT made an elaborate statement of the advantages that would accrue from the establishment of a railway through the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf. He wished to induce the Government to give the undertaking some assistance, though not a guarantee. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke strongly against

anything like a guarantee, but did not absolutely shut out the idea of assistance. Then he went on to discourse on the Moldavian elections, and the general policy of England in the East.

I have often had occasion to differ from the foreign policy of my noble friend, but of one thing I am perfectly convinced, and that is, that in his heart he is a lover of British freedom—(Cheers)—and that he will not willingly or intentionally be found, on a question of foreign policy, upon the side which is antagonistic to British freedom. It is all very well that these elections should have been quashed, but if these elections have been a source of jobbery and wicked oppression, why, then, it was to England that we ought to have looked to quash them, and that task ought not to have been left to the absolute Sovereign of France. (Hear, hear.) At any rate, I am quite sure that what I have said is enough to convince the house that there is much gravity in the circumstances, and that it is most desirable that my noble friend should at the earliest period that the circumstances will permit lay upon the table of the house that authentic information which will enable the house to form a fair and candid judgment, which at present it cannot possibly form upon the policy and even upon the intentions of the Government with respect to the great question in what way the destinies of the inhabitants of the Principalities are to be moulded under the hands of the Powers of Europe, inasmuch as if we are to look to the erection of permanent barriers against Russia, then it is of importance that we should endeavour to bring these Principalities into a state of strength and vigour which will afford the best hope of their real and substantial improvement. (Cheers.)

Sir F. KELLY pleaded on behalf of the Oude family; asking that those in England might be permitted to communicate with the imprisoned King. Mr. VERNON SMITH read papers to show that the King of Oude was kindly treated; but said it was impossible to allow any communication to take place between him and his friends.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the advantages of the proposed railway, but said that the duty of the Government in relation to the matter was to be a deliberate spectator. A telegraphic line was a different thing; if a line were laid, the Government would properly pay for the use of it. His next topic was the Moldavian election: here he substantially repeated his previous statement. Then he turned upon the Suez Canal, which had been referred to by one of the speakers, and again condemned the project as impracticable, and injurious to England and Turkey.

Lord J. RUSSELL, adverting to the question raised by Mr. Gladstone, remarked that the elections took place under the authority of England and Austria, and that then the interference of the other four Powers occurred. He thought it was an impolitic step in the representatives of England and Austria, and that before authorising the elections, they ought to have consulted the representatives of the other four Powers.

With respect to another question to which my right hon. friend alluded—namely, the union of the Principalities, it may be that when the Divans were assembled a strong wish was expressed on their part that the Principalities should be united, and if so, I do not think that it will be right or practicable for the Powers of Europe to advise the Sultan to do otherwise than agree to that union. But I must say at the same time it is a step which I shall look upon with no very great confidence, because I am afraid that if the Sultan had the kingdom of Greece on the one side, and a kingdom of Moldavia and Wallachia on the other, his power would be weakened instead of strengthened, as we intended it should be strengthened, when we entered into the late war against Russia. That of course is entirely a question of speculation.

Adverting to the state of the Papal dominions he said:—

Last year the ministers of Great Britain and France expressed at Paris their earnest hope that the occupation of Roman territories by France and Austria might cease (hear, hear); and Lord Clarendon pointed out that if certain improvements and reforms were made by the Roman Government that foreign occupation might cease. The French and English Governments both pointed out that that was an abnormal state of things, and that the tranquillity of Europe was endangered by foreign occupation. We have lately heard that the Pope has been at Bologna, and I am informed that in answer to all the representations made to him to make a reform in the government of his own territories he expressed a fear that any reform would lead to anarchy, and he absolutely refused to make any such reform. The consequence must be that the foreign occupation of the Pope's territories must continue. This is a state of things inconsistent with the treaty of Vienna and the independence of Italy. A sovereign who for eight years has had foreign troops in his dominions, and who is obliged to confess that he cannot maintain internal tranquillity without the aid of two allied powers, cannot be held to be independent.

Lord PALMERSTON said, his noble friend had reversed the facts as to the interference of the representatives of the six powers at Constantinople. It was the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia who took the first step of separation from the representatives of England and Austria.

SATURDAY'S SITTING.

The House of Commons met at noon on Saturday for the purpose of advancing some unopposed bills through a stage of progress. The Charitable Trusts Acts Continuance Bill, the Mutiny (East India) Bill, and the Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Militia Bill went through committee. The house having gone into committee on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Mr. CAIRD complained that the grant for the Edinburgh Industrial Museum had been disallowed. Some discussion ensued on the subject, and a wish was expressed by several members to have the vote of 10,000*l.* for purchasing a site for the museum reintroduced, even at the eleventh hour. The proposition was, however, opposed by Mr. HADFIELD and other members, and

ultimately withdrawn. In the course of the debate, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made some explanatory observations touching the recent increase in the estimates for civil services. The bill was then passed through committee, as were the Customs and Excise Bills.

CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee upon this Bill,

Mr. AYRTON said that, as he understood the object of the Bill, it was to declare that wherever two or more persons chose to reside together in a house or part of a house, and they were not within certain very limited degrees of consanguinity, their dwelling was to be treated as a common lodginghouse, exposed to the visitation of inspectors, and brought within all the stringent and arbitrary clauses of the Act for the regulation of lodginghouses. That appeared to him to be a great infraction of the liberties of the humbler classes, and, however benevolent the object might be, it was their duty to take care that they were not carried away by their feelings to pass a law which would place the people entirely under the power and control of the executive officers of the Government, who were to regulate all their social affairs.

Mr. COWPER said that words had been introduced into the Bill since it had come down from the Lords which would entirely obviate the objections taken by the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets. The provisions of the measure would only apply to dwellings which would come under the designation of common lodginghouses. All that the Bill attempted to do with the Lodginghouses Act was to define the word "family," and how far it would extend in order to exempt a common lodginghouse from the operation of the Act. So far as the operation of the Common Lodginghouse Acts was concerned, it had been found to be beneficial to the keepers of those houses as well as the lodgers.

Mr. HENLEY said that it was expressly stated by the noble lord at the head of the Government on the previous night that the Bills to be dealt with in the sitting that day would be those only which were unopposed.

Mr. COWPER said, under these circumstances he would postpone proceeding with the Bill until Monday. Agreed to.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. RIDLEY hoped that the Government would withdraw the bill for the present session. Its provisions were of the utmost importance; they trench upon the liberty of the subject, and ought not to be passed without great consideration. The hon. gentleman moved that the bill be committed this day three months.

Mr. HENLEY joined in the request for the postponement of the bill for the present session. It was very badly drawn, and one of the clauses read in conjunction with the preamble gave the police power to enter into every house in the kingdom. Another clause gave the London police power to go over all the kingdom to carry the provisions of the bill into operation.

Mr. KINNAIRD supported the bill. If London polled, the vote of every poor man would be given in favour of it. The state of the lodging-houses in London was terrible. Not long ago he went with one of the police to visit some of these lodginghouses, when he was surrounded by persons who begged that the provisions of the existing act might be extended to houses which did not now come within their operation.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the unfortunate wretches for whose welfare the bill was provided did not live in their own houses. (Hear, hear.) A number of capitalists had built tenements which were occupied by the poor as lodging-houses, and from a sordid love of gain they kept the inmates of those tenements in a state of misery, of dirt, and disease. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the house would not be led away by misrepresentations, and retard the progress of a measure which would be productive of great benefit to the labouring classes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. AYRTON could not approve of the power which this bill would give to the police to enter and inspect the residence of a poor man at any time they might think fit to do so.

Sir J. TRELAHNEY moved the adjournment of the house. Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that the hon. member would not persevere in his motion, but would permit decision to be taken at once upon the principle of the bill. The motion was eventually withdrawn, and the motion for going into committee carried by 44 to 23.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST moved, on account of the lateness of the hour (a quarter to two o'clock), that the debate be adjourned. After a short conversation the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the house resolved into committee *pro forma*, the Chairman reporting progress immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. V. SMITH has brought in a Bill for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such service the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service. It has passed rapidly through all its stages.

In answer to Mr. Ayrton, Mr. MANGLES said a letter was in preparation which would be sent to the Indian Government, directing them not to adopt any new code before it had first been submitted to both Houses of Parliament.

The report of public petitions up to July 31, states the number of petitions against the Divorce Bill at 517, with 90,609 signatures. For alteration, exemption, or postponement, 111, with 3,686 signatures.

In reply to Mr. Stafford as to a proper supply of

fuel for the steamers going out to India, Mr. BARING said that four vessels had been engaged of the European and American Steam Shipping Company, to go to Calcutta without stopping for coals. With regard to vessels that wanted coals on the voyage, the fuel might be obtained at Madeira, the Cape De Verd Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope. (Cheers.)

On Saturday, Mr. LOCKE presented a petition from Mr. Glover, late member for Beverley, praying for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether, on the 28th of March, 1857, he was possessed of a qualification to entitle him to be returned for the borough of Beverley. The Speaker was of opinion that the question had been already decided by the election committee, and that the petition should not be received.

On Monday the Royal assent was given to a number of bills including the following:—County Court Judges (Falconer's and Yates' Salaries), Superannuation Act Amendment, Boundaries of Land (Ireland), General Board of Health Continuance, Attorneys and Solicitors (Colonial Courts), Illicit Distillation (Ireland), Loan Societies, Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act (1855) Amendment, Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace, Glebe Lands (Ireland); Banking, Crown, &c., Suits (Scotland); Land Tax Commissioners' Names, Industrial Schools, Municipal Corporation, Fraudulent Trustees, New Zealand Loan Guarantee, New Zealand Company's Claims, New Zealand Government Act Amendment.

In reply to Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. V. SMITH stated that it was not intended to make any financial statement respecting India during the present session. The affairs of that country had been frequently discussed already, while the present condition of Bengal rendered altogether nugatory any prospective computation of income or expenditure.

Mr. KINNAIRD inquired whether any steps had been taken to remove from the Legislative Council in Malta any priest or minister of religion, and to prohibit them in future from being elected, or sitting as members of the said council. Mr. LABOUCHERE said that an Order in Council had been issued declaring the ministers of all religions ineligible for the Legislative Council in Malta. This order, however, would not have a retrospective operation.

Mr. DISRAELI asked for the production of the act passed by the Supreme Council in Calcutta, together with some other documents relating to the restriction lately established upon the periodical press in India. Mr. V. SMITH promised to lay on the table all papers on the subject which were in the possession of Government. The restrictive act, he remarked, was passed only for a single year. Mr. AYRTON inquired whether a copy of the article for which the first warning was given to the *Friend of India* could be laid upon the table. Mr. V. SMITH was understood to say that he would make inquiry and communicate with the hon. gentleman upon the subject.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON OATHS.—The printed report of this committee shows that the final voting was as follows:—Ayes.—(That the House of Commons is included in the Act 5 & 6 William IV.) thirteen, viz., Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Advocate, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Greer, Mr. Bowyer. Noes.—(That it is not included) sixteen, viz., Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Henley, Mr. Malins, Mr. Napier, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Whiteside, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Adams, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Maquire.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS FOR NEXT SESSION.—Mr. EWART, for leave to bring in a bill permitting the verdict of "not proven" to be used in criminal trials. Mr. CRAWFORD, that he will draw the attention of Parliament to the state of railways in India, the contracts which had been made, and the mode in which they were being carried out. Sir F. KELLY, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the election of members to serve in Parliament. Also, to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend to certain classes of her Majesty's subjects the right of voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament. Also, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the registration and security of titles, and for the facilitating the conveyance of lands.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, Empress, and the Prince Imperial left St. Cloud on Monday morning for Biarritz. Their departure took place in a most simple manner, and with very little ceremony.

It is stated in official quarters that the difference on the Moldo-Wallachian question has been so far settled during the Emperor's sojourn at Osborne as not to require any further action on the part of a Conference. A Conference, in the formal sense of the word, may be unnecessary, but any future difficulty will be settled by the resident representatives of the Powers who formed part of the Congress which signed the treaty of peace with Russia. The Congress, or Conference, is still presumed to be in existence, and will not be dissolved before the final organisation of the Principalities. Count Buol had intimated that the Austrian Government is at present disposed to an arrangement on the subject of the Moldavian question.—*Times Paris Letter.*

The Louvre inauguration on Friday was a most pompous and imposing ceremony. The Emperor and Empress made their appearance, attended by a brilliant retinue. An address was delivered, which spoke in complimentary terms of Imperial rule. In reply, the

Emperor said the realization of the Louvre project had been the ambition of every government since the time of Francis the First, even of the Ephemeral Government of 1848; and now, at a period when France was in possession of political order the expectation of 300 years was attempted to be gratified. Afterwards, six crosses were given, and fifty golden medals were distributed among workmen.

A private letter published in the *Daily News* contains the following rumour—

It is generally asserted and believed in well-informed quarters here that, in case the Government succeed in procuring the conviction during his absence for contumacy of M. Ledru Rollin, a demand will at once be made to your Cabinet, under the extradition treaty, for the apprehension and surrender of that individual. It is added that M. Ledru Rollin either has already left, or intends to leave, England for the United States.

Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartolotti have not appealed to the Court of Cassation, and the time allowed them for appealing has now expired.

The *Constitutionnel* has an article on the Chinese difficulty, signed by the secretary of *rédaçtion*, M. Boniface, in which the following paragraph occurs, which, taken in connexion with the "Conferences at Osborne," is curious—

No doubt we must suppose that England will ultimately vanquish the Chinese, but her triumph is adjourned, in consequence of the events in India; and inasmuch as in the times in which we live interests apparently distant are intimately connected with those close at home, we may add that a good and prompt solution of the differences which have arisen at Canton must depend in great measure upon the moderation which the English Cabinet may show in its European policy. Great Britain must have nothing upon her hands in Europe, in order to be able to strike a decisive blow in Asia.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de Cologne* publishes a telegraphic despatch, from Königsberg, announcing that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has resolved to make a reduction of upwards of 30,000 men in the Imperial Guard. Each regiment will lose a colonel and will be reduced to 800 men. A reduction of the whole army is said to be probable. The despatch announces also that the Russian Government is engaged in equipping a flotilla destined for the Chinese Seas.

TURKEY.

It is confidently stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will quit Constantinople for London, *en congé*, on the 23rd inst.

Intelligence from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the Porte has dispatched to its representatives abroad a statement relative to the Moldavian elections. It replies to certain facts, of which the French Ministers have complained, and seeks to prove that they must be attributed to the peculiar organisation of the Principalities.

The rumour that the Porte has remitted a diplomatic note to the English Cabinet, protesting against the occupation of the Isle of Perim, is confirmed.

The settlement of the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, according to intelligence received of the proceedings of the commission, is rapidly proceeding. It is expected that the commission will have completed its labours in October, and return at the end of that month to Constantinople.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states that Lord Napier has had several prolonged interviews with General Cass, relative to moot questions between the two governments. One conference was unusually protracted. There is now almost perfect agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Their policy in respect to China, Central America, and Mexico is identical.

As a sequel to the extraordinary Blundell case, which caused so much sensation throughout the States, the woman Mrs. Cunningham, who was charged with being a participator in the assassination of Dr. Harvey Blundell, and who claimed to be married, had been placed under arrest on a charge of having gone through a sham accouchement, and professing to have been delivered of a child in order that she might secure the estate of her alleged husband.

The Mormons appear to be in great trouble. Pending the invasion of the United States' forces, 2,000 strong, with which they are threatened, the Cohuilla Indians are committing great depredations upon their property, stealing and destroying their cattle and horses, and there is a violent apostacy raging among the Saints themselves. "The general opinion," says the Californian correspondent of the *Times*, "is that they will emigrate farther north and west, and abandon Salt Lake. Young, the leader, had not returned from his tour in search of a new home at the date of the last advices in May."

Nearly sixty of the scattered remnants of Walker's filibuster army in Nicaragua had been landed in Boston by the United States ship *Cyane*. They are penniless, ragged, homeless, and friendless.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 17th ult. The elections continued to be favourable to Comonfort. A revolutionary movement at Jalapa in the interest of Santa Anna was said to be causing the Government much uneasiness.

WEST INDIES.

The great feature in the news from the West Indies is the discovery of gold in the colony of Demerara. A company was being formed at Georgetown for the purpose of opening a road to the new gold diggings and prospecting in the interior. A local writer says:—

We have seen several nuggets from the gold diggings on the Yuraari. One fine nugget weighed about 5 ounces, and contained about 90 per cent. of gold. It

measured about 3 inches in length by 1½ inch in breadth, and was about ½ of an inch in thickness. The gold was of a very fine quality, superior to the finest specimens of Australian gold which we have seen exhibited in England.

In the Court of Policy the Governor, in reply to a question of Dr. Blair, made the following statement in reference to the gold discoveries:—

The principal question to be determined, before any actual steps could be taken in this matter, would be as to the exact position of the boundary between the British possessions here and the Spanish State of Venezuela, and with reference to that question on the 9th of June last he wrote to the Secretary of State to inform him that the reports of the discovery of gold in Venezuela were of considerable importance, and that it was likely they might be confirmed to a great extent. As to the policy which the colony ought to pursue his own opinion was that they should take advantage of the *prestige* which attached to the English name, and the security afforded by English institutions, to make this place, if possible, a *dépôt* for the diggings, whether they were in our territory or in the Spanish territory. They ought to do all they could by joint action of the Government here and the Home Government to encourage enterprising people to come here on their way to the diggings, and to afford them safety in taking the gold away.

The fever had nearly ceased at St. Thomas, there only being two cases in hospital, and the ships were generally healthy. Unfortunately it broke out on board the *Magdalena*, shortly after leaving, resulting in three deaths, though she left perfectly healthy.

The Governor of Jamaica, Charles Henry Darling, Esq., arrived from England by the *Conway* on the 22nd, and was most loyally and respectfully received.

The news from the other islands is generally favourable, and the planters are in excellent spirits at the high prices and good prospects before them.

There were reports of a rising in the Republic of St. Domingo. This rising is directed against Baez and in favour of the exiled Santana, who was deposed for his alleged subservency to American interest.

CHINA.

Since the despatch of the last mail, the only military operation reported, is the capture, on the 18th inst., of the Chuenpee fort, a walled encampment of considerable extent on the height on the left bank of the Pearl River, about five miles below the Bogue. One shell over the fort from Commodore Keppel's flag steamer the *Hong Kong*, and another from the gunboat *Forester*, were quite sufficient to send the garrison of about a hundred "braves" scampering over the embasures, quiet possession being then taken by parties from the respective ships engaged—viz., the *Sampson*, *Tribune*, *High-Ayer*, *Fury*. The place is now occupied by the British. The gunboats have proved comparative failures. They are ill adapted for the service required of them.

The Chinese report that the Emperor has abdicated; but this is not believed.

Accounts from Shanghai report everything quiet and satisfactory. From Foochow we have dates to the 31st ultimo. The Viceroy of Fokien was still at Yung-ping with troops. The rebels who had invested that city had retired to a considerable distance.

Trade continues uninterrupted at the northern ports.

At Hong Kong all remained quiet. In business transactions continue as they have been for some time. Rice has declined to 2 dols. 80c. to 3 dols. 30c.; but this may be attributed more to the difficulty among the Chinese of getting funds to meet purchases than a cessation of demand, for supplies are still required at Canton, where the price continued high.

An award of 1,000 dols. has been obtained against Allum (who was tried a short time since for having attempted to poison the community) for damages sustained by a person from having eaten poisoned bread from his shop on the 15th of January last. The decision on the law point, however, is, I believe, reserved.

General Ashburnham arrived at Hong Kong on the 10th of June. Lord Elgin had not yet arrived. He embarked at Singapore on the 23rd June on board her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by his suite, having previously despatched the *Sinoom*, screw, with her troops to Calcutta. A steamer had been despatched to Anjer to intercept the other screw ships with troops for China, and with orders for them to proceed to Calcutta.

SIAM.

We learn that there is a rebellion in Siam. The two Kings are, it appears, favourable to the interests of the British, and "our Dutch neighbours," says the *Straits Times*, "have displayed great jealousy and not concealed their fears, that another British trade entrepot was looming in the distance." The Dutch have seemingly espoused the cause of some rebel chief, for a Dutch war-steamer and two gun-boats have proceeded to Siam and countenanced the rebels while they took possession of a town.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

About 100 tons of rocks had fallen from one precipice on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, about 300 feet below the British Falls, injuring three out of four persons who were underneath; one, it was feared, fatally so.

The *Drapeau* and the *National* of Brussels publish the translation of another manifesto, addressed by Mazzini to the demagogues of Piedmont, in which he says nothing of the grave accusation brought against him in France, but complains of the

immorality of the populations, of the weakness of the liberal party, of the manner in which he is abandoned, &c. He declares also that he will not discontinue his efforts until all Italy shall be free and united under the republic flag.

Advices from Russia mention that the Emperor intends shortly to revisit Germany, where he has left the Empress, and that an interview will then certainly take place between his Majesty and the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor of the French has ordered that a painting shall be executed representing his arrival at Osborne on board the *Reine Hortense*. It is believed that M. Gudin, the eminent marine painter, will be employed on the occasion.

Lewisburg, Virginia, had been visited by a hail-storm which for extent and destruction was without precedent in that part of the country. The whole of the vegetable and growing crops were nearly annihilated. Some of the hailstones measured five inches in circumference.

The new Archduchess Charlotte, daughter of King Leopold, has created a most favourable impression at Vienna. Her talents as a linguist excite general admiration; she speaks French, German, English, and Italian, with correctness and facility. The Emperor declares that she is one of the most charming persons he has ever seen.

The rejection of Mr. Roebuck's motion on the affairs of Brazil, has caused much sensation at Rio. The Brazilians feel themselves aggrieved, but their gratitude to Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli is unbounded. It was proposed to strike a medal in their honour. An address of thanks was, however, decided upon, which will be signed by Brazilians of all classes.

VIOLENT STORMS.

On Thursday night a very heavy storm passed over the metropolis from the south-east to the north-west, which was accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning, but it was not nearly so severe or so destructive as the storm of Friday, which commenced about a quarter-past six o'clock p.m. The whole of London and its suburbs became involved in darkness; but suddenly a rapid succession of flashes of forked lightning rent the clouds asunder, and passed so quickly in sundry directions that they appeared to strike the ground. With such fury did the hail fall, that the streets of even the metropolis had, in less than five minutes, all the appearance of a sharp, frosty Christmas morning. The lightning, at the same time, continued to flash, and the thunder to roar, while at the same time the rain descended with such violence as to deluge the streets. The damage done by overflowing in various quarters of the metropolis is considerable, and the fruit trees and nurseries along the South-Eastern and South-Western Railways, as well as the outstanding corn, have suffered greatly. The cuttings in some parts of the railway were three feet deep in water. The residence of Mr. Nicholls, the builder, of No. 25, Strathmore-terrace, Back-road, St. Paul's, Shadwell, was struck by lightning. About half-past ten o'clock the lightning struck one of the iron columns which supported one side of a gasometer of the Chartered Gas Company at Brick-lane. Owing to the column having been thus struck by lightning, the gas, comprising many hundred thousand feet, ignited. Fortunately, the services of the firemen were not required, for, owing to the admirable directions given by Mr. Upward, the superintendent of the works, and the exertions of the men under him, the flames were subdued in a comparatively short period. The storm appears to have been general, extending from Manchester to Lewes on the one side, and from Shropshire to Essex on the other. Near Lewes, five loads of wheat sheaves and fifteen waggon loads of trefoil, which had been stowed in the barn of Mr. Coomber, of Godenweek, were destroyed, the barn and its contents having been set on fire by a vivid flash of lightning. Two Irish labourers were killed by the lightning on Thursday night, at Woodhouse Eaves, near Leicester, named John M'Guin and Henry Rafferty. On both sides of the Great Northern Railway, the lands were more or less submerged, and all kinds of crops—wheat, barley, oats, beans, turnips, and potatoes—were saturated, not only the lowlands being flooded, but the highlands also, to an extent unknown before. At Bowtry all the flat country in the direction of the Trent was like an immense lake. At Doncaster the river Don overflowed its banks, and covered the adjacent lands with water. On Friday the town of Retford was inundated with water to an extent that has had no parallel for the last sixty-two years. There was a terrific discharge of lightning, by which the south-east pinnacle of St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was instantaneously struck down. In the county of Essex the market gardeners' grounds were flooded to an alarming extent, and many low lying parts were inundated by the heavy rains which fell on Friday and Saturday evenings. Manchester and its neighbourhood were visited with a series of heavy thunderstorms on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning, resulting in the flooding of the rivers to a height which has not been known for many years, and a serious loss of life and property, estimated at from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* The total rise in the Irwell, above the usual water level, was about fifteen feet. Large quantities of timber, a cow, pigs, and some household furniture, were seen floating down the river. The rivers Etherow and Mersey, from Dinting to Stockport, and down in the agricultural portions of Cheshire, were much flooded, and crops of corn and other produce on the banks of the Mersey will have suffered much damage. At Stowe, in Lincolnshire

stacks of corn were set on fire by the lightning; and in one instance a field of standing corn was also set on fire by lightning and destroyed. On the Nottingham road leading out of Derby the flood caused the greatest injury to the wheat crop, some hundreds of acres being under water. The oats generally were gathered, but the wheat harvest had scarcely commenced. The effect on Derby Corn-market was a rise of 3s. per quarter. At Fickerton, on the Lincoln line, the road was for about two miles completely under water, and the sleepers were washed from under the rails. On the North Stafford line the water washed about 100 yards of line away at Harecastle. On Thursday night the electric fluid struck the flag-tower of Windsor Castle, displacing about four tons of the parapet, but fortunately did no further damage to any other portion of the castle. At Thorpe the lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Taylor, causing great destruction of farm property. The most serious result of the storm was a railway accident on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, about a mile south of Carlton station, between Newark and Retford, about twelve o'clock on Thursday evening:—

A goods train and a passenger train passed over the place between ten and eleven o'clock, when the water was observed to be rising. A fish train from the north arrived at the spot about half-past twelve o'clock, when the driver suddenly found his engine sinking under him and diverging from the rails, carrying several of the trucks with it, and throwing the rest upon a heap. Both the engineman and the stoker escaped by jumping into the water, and suffered no injury, but the contents of the waggons were scattered on the line or thrown into the water. At this moment a train was heard approaching in the opposite direction, and before anything could be done to avert the catastrophe this second train dashed into the flood, the rails rose and fell once or twice, and then the engine capsized, taking several of the passenger carriages with it and plunging them into the water. The driver and fireman were pitched over with the engine, and were immersed in the flood, but were not in any way wounded. The inmates of the carriages were, however, thrown into the utmost confusion, and the scene at this moment was truly appalling. The night was pitch dark, save when illuminated by flashes of lightning. Thunder was pealing incessantly, the water was rushing and roaring through the bed of the line with great fury, and above all were heard the screams of women and children, struggling, like the male passengers, to extricate themselves from the carriages. Those of the passengers who were entirely unhurt immediately hastened to the assistance of their less fortunate companions. This, however, was no easy task. The line was covered with water, and on one side of it was a ditch, in which several persons were foundering, some up to their waists and others up to their necks. Two of the carriages were completely smashed, and the people inside of them were struggling and groaning fearfully. The tops of these vehicles were ripped off as soon as possible, and the passengers were drawn out one after another and laid or seated on the upright carriages. Some of the passengers happened to have stimulants in the shape of brandy and sherry with them, which they promptly applied to those in need of them, among whom were two or three female passengers in a fainting state. A widow named Robson was found with her two children immersed in the water, the youngest of them, an infant in arms, being with difficulty saved from drowning by its mother, who had to support it with one arm while she held up the elder child with the other. By the exertions of the enginemen, stokers, and guards of the two trains, aided by such of the passengers as were able to render assistance, the flooded portion of the line was bridged over with the fragments of the broken carriages, so as to form a roadway to the nearest dry land in the direction of Carlton station. But for the alarm raised a goods train would have run into the disabled passenger train. It was about three hours before any effective help could be rendered from the adjacent stations, and in the meantime the passengers disposed themselves as best they could on the carriages. As soon as a fresh train arrived the two passengers who were most injured—a person named Wyburn, butler to a Mr. Prior, of London, who has sustained a compound fracture of his right leg, and a commercial traveller named Lowe, who also had his leg broken, and suffered some injury to the spine—were removed to the inn at Carlton. The rest of the passengers were forwarded to Retford, where nine of them were taken to the Queen Inn, adjoining the station, and the remainder pursued their respective journeys.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The United States steam-ship *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the *Susquehanna*, Captain Sands, and her Majesty's screw steamship *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander Noddall, entered Plymouth Sound on Friday afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the *Niagara* they report that at the time of the severance, a quarter to four o'clock on Tuesday morning, 335 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven, knots. As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the *Niagara* was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain created by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The *Susquehanna* was a mile off on the *Niagara's* starboard beam; the *Agamemnon*, the *Cyclops*, and

the *Leopard* were within signal distance. Soundings were found by the *Cyclops* at 2,000 fathoms. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now. The machinery now aboard the *Niagara* is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning, and that there was a probability of an insufficiency of cable to reach from shore to shore, so that under all the circumstances the attempt was given up for the present. It is considered, however, that the experience now acquired has demonstrated the practicability of the undertaking, but whether it be renewed in October, after the equinoctial gales, or deferred until next summer, remains to be seen. The directors of the company hold a special meeting this day for the consideration of this question.

The *Morning Star* says:—

The real cause of accident to the Atlantic cable appears to have arisen from some want of skill on the part of the man in charge of the break. There were two men on board the *Niagara* who had charge of the breaks in turn, under the superintendence of Mr. Bright, the engineer. The first and best breaksmen had retired from his task, and the man who succeeded him did not sufficiently account for the pitching of the vessel and putting the "dead nip" on, and when the stern of the *Niagara* was in the trough of the sea, the suddenness of the recoil broke the cable. It is now thought that, in any future experiments, relays of breaksmen will be necessary, so as to avoid the chance of their being overworked or becoming exhausted. It is estimated that the outside loss the company will sustain in consequence of the failure will be 25,000*l*. The experiment, as an experiment, has given general satisfaction. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the 335 miles now in the Atlantic will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that part in deep sea at 1,700 fathoms will in all probability not be recovered, as it is considered that the strain put on by the friction of the water will be greater than the cable in the deep sea could bear. The cable will it is understood, be forthwith hauled up.

Owing to the breaking of the cable, the 1,000*l*. shares of the Atlantic Telegraph, on which 900*l*. has been paid, are now offered at 250*l*. discount. Just before the accident there were buyers at 5*l*. discount.

OPENING OF "THE PEOPLE'S PARK," HALIFAX.

On Friday last Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., presented to the Corporation of Halifax, as the trustees for the inhabitants, a large and beautifully ornamented plot of ground, to be called "The People's Park." The park, which extends over an area of between twelve and thirteen acres, is situated on high ground on the western side of the town, and commands an extensive and picturesque prospect of the surrounding country, which from this view is finely diversified by valleys and slopes. The grounds have been laid out from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, under the superintendence of Mr. Milnes and Mr. Dawson, of Sydenham, and are of the most attractive character, a serpentine sheet of water at the lower end and a large stone basin in the centre, from which springs a beautiful fountain, adding to the general effect. There is also some fine marble statuary on the terraces by Mr. George Biennanie, of Carrara, including Hercules, Venus at the Bath, Aristides, Apollo Belvidere, Diana, and Canova's Dancing Girl. The purchase of the ground and the expense of laying it out have cost Mr. Crossley about 30,000*l*., and it is presented to the corporation on certain conditions, the chief of which are that the park shall be opened all the year round, including Sundays, free of charge, but shall only be used as a promenade, the holding of public meetings and anniversaries in it being prohibited; that bands of music shall not be allowed on Sundays, and that no dancing shall be permitted at any time, nor refreshments sold within it; that the corporation shall spend not less than 315*l*. per annum in keeping it in order, and on their failing to fulfil these conditions the park to revert to Mr. Crossley or his heirs. The occasion was celebrated with unusual festivity, the day being observed as a general holiday, and the various lodges and trades walking in procession to the park. While the procession was forming Mr. Crossley entertained about 400 gentlemen to luncheon, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Crossley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Goderich, Sir Charles Wood, and others; after which the company joined in the procession. The procession having entered the park, the deed of conveyance was formally signed and presented to the corporation by Mr. Crossley, and after the presentation of addresses to Mr. Crossley from the corporation, the inhabitants, and the Halifax Temperance Society, Mr. Crossley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir C. Wood, and Lord Goderich addressed the assembly, which numbered not less than from 15,000 to 20,000 persons. In the course of his speech, Mr. Crossley said this park had not been given without an effort. During the whole of the time of its construction he had had to pay Bank of England rate of interest, which had not been less than seven per cent., but if it had been more and he had found himself able to pay it, he would not have finched from doing it during his lifetime, and rather than have waited and left it to the hands of others, who, with all respect, he did not think would have done it so well.

Speaking of Mr. Crossley's princely gift, the *Leeds Mercury* says:—

With a liberality almost unparalleled, he and his brothers have returned to their native place largely of the riches which have been showered upon them through their industry, skill, and perseverance. But a very short time ago, we had to chronicle the completion of a range of almshouses, erected by Mr. Frank Crossley, near his own residence, wherein at this moment the tottering

steps of many honest and aged poor are steadied towards the grave; and now we record a gift in the advantages of which all—aged and young, rich and poor, the hale and the sick—can participate.

REPORT ON THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.

A blue book of nearly 500 pages, just issued, contains the report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the purchase and sale of commissions in the army. The report itself is brief. The commissioners commence with a history of the system of purchase; they then describe the present mode of entering the army, and they next review the objections made to the purchase system. Having stated these, the commissioners, on the opposite side, feel bound to state that the prevalent opinion among military men, as far as their views have been ascertained, is favourable to the system, or at least to its maintenance until some scheme shall have been devised which may produce the beneficial results which are commonly ascribed to the system of purchase. The chief advantages are said to be that it facilitates the retirement of officers, and so accelerates promotion in the army, which would otherwise stagnate in time of continued peace; and that it also affords to officers a security against the influence of favour, enabling each officer to obtain his advancement by his own means, without being dependent on the goodwill of the Government or the patronage of the higher authorities. The commissioners examine the question at length, and they afterwards refer to the system pursued in India and France. A plan of Sir C. Trevelyan's for the abolition of the system of purchase, the general principle of which is borrowed from the French military system, is next set forth. The report informs the public that any general scheme of promotion by selection would not be favourably received by the officers of our own army, and would be equally offensive to the purchasing and non-purchasing corps. Neither would the principle of promotion by seniority be available, regard being had to the efficiency of the army.

The commissioners proceed, on the whole, to recommend that the principle of selection be applied to the highest ranks in the service; that hereafter the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment should cease to be purchasable, and that the Commander-in-Chief should make the appointment of lieutenant-colonel from all the majors in that branch of the service; and that the period of holding the command of "lieutenant-colonel" should be limited to eight or ten years at the most. "By retaining the system of purchase up to the rank of field-officer," the report observes, "the outlet for the retirement of majors, captains, and lieutenants will continue as at present. The current of regimental promotion will not be retarded, while, on the other hand, a limitation of the period during which the same officer shall hold the command of a regiment will tend to accelerate promotion." Thus, the whole system of purchase and sale of commissions is (for the present) to remain intact up to the rank of major inclusive. Sir De Lacy Evans concurs in the report of his fellow-commissioners as far as it goes, but he intends to hand in some suggestions for a speedier termination of the purchase-system than is at present contemplated.

The Commissioners were the Duke of Somerset, the chairman; Lord Stanley, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.; General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; General Sir Harry Jones, General Wynyard, General Sir Henry Bentinck, and Mr. G. Carr Glyn.

THE EARLY CLOSING FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday the first annual *fête* of the Early Closing Association took place at the Crystal Palace. Since the gathering of last year this society has made considerable progress, both with regard to the numbers connected with the association itself and the gradual but steadily extending support which it has received from nearly all the employers of labour. In fact, the early closing and Saturday half-holiday movement is fast becoming a recognised principle in large establishments, and one which we are glad to see has been well advocated and liberally responded to. The interest felt in the objects of the association was evinced by the attendance at the Crystal Palace, though the *fête* on that occasion was but a preliminary to the great display of Saturday next, when a large concourse of visitors is anticipated. The weather, too, was by no means as propitious as the lovers of out-door amusements could desire. Throughout the morning it was gloomy and threatening, and during the afternoon it rained with that steadiness of purpose which is peculiar to our climate on festive occasions. One of the specialties of the day was a great cricket match between 11 of the clerks and 11 of the warehousemen of the metropolis, which was sharply contested and in the end (thanks to the rain) left undecided. The musical arrangements, which proved a great solace when all were confined by the weather to the interior of the building, were on the most liberal scale. The bands of the Scots Fusilier Guards and the Crystal Palace Company played alternately throughout the day, and in addition there was a concert by the Vocal Association, conducted by Mr. Benedict, with some most admirable performances on the grand Handel organ by Miss Stirling. Over and above all these, and the permanent attractions of the interior, the series of upper fountains were set in action twice during the day, so that the visitors were not suffered to pass an hour without some fresh object to elicit their admiration. The performances of the Vocal Association, instituted in

imitation of the Cologne Union, and which, though formed as lately as January last, already displays considerable proficiency, were met with the most hearty applause, and the effect of the concluding national anthem, in which all the mass of visitors joined and swelled the chorus by 12,000 voices, was grand and impressive in the extreme. All the various fine arts courts were thronged during the latter part of the afternoon, and the Ceramic Court, which has been entirely rearranged in the most tasteful and effective manner, was always crowded. Next Saturday the great *fête* of the association takes place, on which occasion there are to be Scottish games and old English pastimes, after the style of those gymnastic *réunions* which took place a few years since in Holland-park.—*Times*.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION.—1857.

FIRST DIVISION.—Samuel Hoppus Adams, University College; Henry James Alford, University College; Robert Carter, University College; William Cayley, King's College; John Cooke, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Ward Cousins, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Miller Crowfoot, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Arthur Edward Durham, Guy's Hospital; John Harley, King's College; William Hickman, University College; Matthew Berkeley Hill, University College; John Marriott Hind, University College; James Henry Jeffcoat, St. Mary's Hospital; Felix Henry Kempster, University College; Henry Knaggs, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Charles Langdon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Harford Lloyd, London Hospital; Charles Hayes Marriott, University College; Walter Moxon, Guy's Hospital; Clarence Linden Hend, Pemberton, Queen's College, Birmingham; William Pile, University College; Sydney Ringer, University College; Walter Rivington, London Hospital; William Howells Rix, Middlesex Hospital; Eustace Smith, University College; Edmund Symes Thompson, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Albert Buchanan, B.A., University College; Walter Copestake, St. George's Hospital; Wilton Everett, London Hospital; Joseph Raymond Gasquet, University College; Charles Hamilton Harvey, King's College; Arthur Ernest Sansom, King's College; James Shepherd, University College; Alexander John Balmanno Squire, University College; Paul Henry Stokoe, Guy's Hospital.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen has been entertaining the Queen of the Netherlands at Osborne, and the son of the Pasha of Egypt has been presented at Court by Sir Moses Montefiore. On Monday, about noon, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, &c., left Osborne Palace, and embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and weighed immediately for Cherbourg. Her Majesty will touch, probably, at the Channel Islands en route.

The Queen of Holland, accompanied by the young Prince and suite, embarked on Monday at Woolwich on board the Netherlands Government steamer *Cycloop*, Lieutenant-Commander Klerck. Every preparation had been made to receive her Majesty, and there was a large concourse of spectators.

On Saturday, there was a Cabinet Council, and immediately afterwards the Premier left town for Brockett Hall, returning on Monday.

Mr. James Stuart Wortley, the late Solicitor-General, has quite recovered from his illness, though he still suffers from weakness. After the next vacation he will resume his duties at the bar.

We (*Athenaeum*) hear with pain of the continued malady of Sir Edwin Landseer. He is now at Brighton, suffering under an aggravation of an attack which first appeared ten years ago.

Dr. Livingstone expects to make his promised visit to Glasgow about the end of the present month. He will in all likelihood make his visit to Edinburgh at the same time.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

On Thursday the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., was entertained at dinner by his Oxford constituents, in a spacious marquee which held upwards of a thousand persons. James Pike, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. Cardwell, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, which was drunk with great enthusiasm, referred to the present session as not having been prolific in questions of interest. Adverting to the promised Reform Bill, he said it would not be like the last—a conflict for power on the part of the commercial and middle class, but a question of the scientific application of political principles to the enlarged requirements of the people. Mr. Cardwell concluded by declaring his principles to be those of a moderate "advancing liberal." The health of the Vice-Chancellor and the University was responded to by Mr. Roundell Palmer.

A bill before Parliament entitled the Chelsea New Bridge Bill was referred to a select committee. The committee reported that the allegations of the preamble were not satisfactorily proved; that it is not desirable the Government should possess "such a property as a toll-paying bridge;" and that a bill should be brought in to enable the Woods and Forests to dispose of the bridge. The real objection to the bill is, that the Government desire to free from toll a bridge built at the public expense. Lord Palmerston told a deputation on Wednesday, that, notwithstanding the decision of the select committee, the Government were still of the same opinion; that it is an absurdity to make a park at a great expense, the chief object of which is to afford an outlet to the labouring classes, and then to put a toll upon the

bridge, which would practically make it no bridge at all. The deputation must not consider the rejection of the bill as final, as it was possible that a more deliberate opinion might yet be obtained. The House of Commons had run wild upon questions of local expenditure latterly; but these feelings sometimes admitted of a vent—evaporated, and did not continue.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 19, 1857.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord St. LEONARDS complained of the course pursued by the Government in the Commons in abandoning his Trustees Relief Bill. He announced his intention of reintroducing the measure next session.

Lord St. LEONARDS afterwards inquired what the Government intended to do with the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Amendments, he said, had been introduced into the measure by the Commons affecting the principle of the bill, and inaugurating changes which he thought their lordships could not accept without longer deliberation than it was, at so late a period of the session, possible to undertake. Earl GRANVILLE said he could not say when the bill would come up to that house; but he might say this, that he very much doubted whether the house would not sit beyond Saturday. Lord CAMPBELL most earnestly hoped that the session would not be closed, however long it might last, without this bill being passed. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he should consider it a national calamity were Parliament to be prorogued before the bill became the law of the land. (Hear, hear.)

The Commons Amendments to the Probates Bill were agreed to after some discussion.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and a long series of other bills having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned at five minutes to seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the 53rd clause of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was again discussed at great length, and various amendments proposed, some of which, with certain modifications, the Attorney-General expressed his willingness to adopt. The time for suspending business however arrived before the clause was finally adopted.

On resuming at six o'clock, replying to Mr. Stafford, Sir J. RAMSDEN said that the troops despatched to India received three months' pay in advance, of which about 2l. was appropriated in furnishing them with light clothing, and the remainder given to the men to spend on their own account. The East India Company had made every possible arrangement for the health and welfare of the soldiers. Every transport would be fitted with awnings, and carry an ample allowance of medical comforts.

In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Mr. V. SMITH stated that the question of compensating the English residents in India for losses sustained during the mutiny was under consideration by the directors of the Company, but the details were not as yet arranged.

The consideration of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill having been resumed, further discussion took place on an amendment proposed by Major WARBURTON, providing "that no priest or deacon shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, for refusing to solemnise the marriage of any person who shall be divorced by virtue of this act." On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 77 to 56—21. Another proviso, proposed as a compromise by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was then adopted, to the effect that no clergyman of the Church of England and Ireland shall be compelled to solemnise the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved on account of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnising or refusing to solemnise the marriage of any such person. Mr. WIGRAM then proposed an amendment prohibiting the intermarriage of the guilty parties.

This proposition, after discussion, was negatived without a division, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the bill. The omission of the succeeding clauses, by which the action for criminal conversation was abolished, was moved by Mr. BUTT, but his amendment was rejected by a majority of 78 to 46—32. All the clauses of the measure having been adopted and some new ones added, the chairman was then ordered to report progress, with leave to sit again to-day.

The House then went into committee on the Crowded Dwellings Prevention bill which was very strongly criticised by Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Henley, Mr. Locke, Mr. Knight and others. Viscount PALMERSTON said the question was one between the speculating builders and the poor victims of their cupidity. It was said that an Englishman's house was his castle; but the houses of these builders were their dungeons. Mr. Cox charged Lord Palmerston with playing Wat Tyler over the people of England. Lord PALMERSTON replied that the hon. member for Finsbury had accused him of imitating a person whom he evidently supposed to have been a great tyrant. (Great laughter.) Instead of trying to amend the bill, they had been bandying accusations for an hour and a half. The motion to report progress was rejected by 35 to 22. On clause 1, Mr.

COWPER stated that he would have the amendments printed which he proposed to introduce, and put them in the notice paper. He would proceed with the bill on Thursday. Clause 1 was agreed to, and the house resumed.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

Mr. Gladstone was yesterday to have reviewed the provisions of the Divorce Bill in his place in the House of Commons, but the dangerous illness of his sister Lady Lytton called him to Hagley Hall, Worcestershire. Her ladyship died yesterday. She was second daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., and sister to the present baronet and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone. She was married to Lord Lytton in 1839, and leaves issue twelve sons and daughters.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is suffering from a slight attack of gout, which confines him to Lansdowne House.

The marriage of Lord Ashley, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lady Harriet Chichester, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, is appointed to take place on Saturday next.

Notwithstanding the popularity of Mr. Spurgeon, and the attractive entertainments which have been provided, the Royal Surrey Gardens Company are in difficulties, and a petition for winding-up has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Commissioner Fane has fixed Saturday next for hearing the petition.

A Constantinople correspondence of August 8, in the *Courier de Paris*, states that troubles have occurred at three leagues distance from Jerusalem, and that twenty-two persons have been killed, amongst whom are some women.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Crystal Palace held at the Bridge-house Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors presented on the 23rd June last, to elect three directors and one auditor, and to consider the report of the committee of inquiry. Mr. Addiscombe moved that every shareholder should have a special free admission (not transferable) to the Crystal Palace and grounds on Sunday afternoons, and that every holder of ten shares should have a family ticket, admitting four or six persons, as might be determined. The motion having been seconded, Captain Young moved as an amendment that the meeting should act in strict accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the charter, which enjoined that no person be admitted into the Palace on the Lord's Day in consideration of any money payment, whether made directly or indirectly. Mr. Alderman Rose seconded the amendment. Mr. Scott Russell moved another amendment, that the directors should give their immediate consideration to the question of opening the Crystal Palace and grounds to the public on Sunday afternoons, especially with a view of benefiting the working classes. Mr. Slack then moved another amendment (adopting, as he thought, the views of Mr. Scott Russell), that the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would conduce to the moral and social development of the people, and the directors should be requested to use every exertion to obtain the requisite alteration of the law or to accomplish the object through any existing law that could be found. Captain Young's amendment was then put and negatived. The amendment proposed by Mr. Slack was next put and carried, and the motion of Mr. Russell was withdrawn. It was next moved that every shareholder should have a special free admission (not transferable) on Sunday afternoon, and that it be left to the directors to consider the subject and, if possible, give effect to it.—Carried by a majority.

A PRAYER MEETING FOR INDIA.

—A meeting of an extraordinary character was held on Monday evening at Bristol, when several thousand persons of all grades in society and of various religious denominations assembled in the great music saloon of the Victoria rooms in that city, for the purpose of joining in united prayer for British India. The meeting was convened by some ministers and laymen, and so general was the response to it, that before the hour for commencing the proceedings, the hall was crowded in every part, while many hundreds were turned away from the doors. The meeting was presided over by Charles Pinney, Esq., of Camp House, and amongst those on the platform were Colonel Crawford, of Cotham Park; Major Upheld, the Rev. W. Bruce, Rev. Dr. Burder, Rev. J. B. Clifford, Rev. H. J. Roper, Rev. Mr. Hebditch, Rev. Mr. Hill, &c. After a brief address from the chairman, the devotional exercises were commenced, and were engaged in by the Rev. Messrs. Hill, Bruce, Hebditch, Roper, and other ministers. They consisted of the reading of Scripture and prayer, and several hymns, specially chosen for the occasion, were sung. The audience manifested a general feeling of devoutness, and among those on the platform were several mourners for relatives lost at Delhi and other places.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A portion of the supply of English wheat on sale, to-day, was left over from Monday; but the fresh arrivals were very moderate. There was no inclination on the part of millers to operate; nevertheless, Monday's improvement in value was supported. Nearly 13,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. Fine qualities were tolerably firm at full quotations; but middling and inferior parcels ruled dull. There was a great demand for barley at very full prices. The malt trade was inactive on former terms. Oats were dull at Monday's currency. The supply of foreign was large. Beans, peas, and flour were steady.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

SUMMARY.

INDIA is still the topic in every mouth—the arbiter of monetary fluctuations on the Stock-Exchange—the grim messenger that has during the past week carried mournful news to many a private circle. We have elsewhere so fully discussed the significance of the intelligence brought by the last mail as to render further comment superfluous. It is—if reliance is to be placed on official assurances—in the words of Lord Granville—“as satisfactory as could well have been expected.” The home Government appear to be acting at the present juncture with commendable wisdom, as well as promptitude. To Lord Ellenborough's extravagant demands for large military levies for home service, Lord Panmure calmly responds that the Government consider 10,000 militia sufficient to do garrison duty, and that if more were needed it could only be under circumstances that would require the assembling of Parliament. Thirty-one thousand men will arrive in India at a period when the operations can be immediate and constant, and when the whole force can be made most available. Lord Granville also frankly admits that the future government of our vast Eastern dependency “must form the subject of serious deliberation.” For all their acts during the recess Ministers may rest assured they will be called to strict account when the Legislature re-assembles next year.

This day the members of Her Majesty's Government proceed to Greenwich, to eat their whitebait dinner—the customary social entertainment that marks the close of the Parliamentary session. It is doubtful, however, whether the prorogation will take place this week, in consequence of the delay in passing the Divorce Bill, which has not yet emerged from committee in the Lower House and is threatened with further obstruction when it appears in the amended form before the Peers. Under the circumstances Lord Granville reasonably doubts whether Parliament will not sit after Saturday next. Taking advantage of the delay, the Queen and her family have gone on a yachting excursion to Cherbourg, the great arsenal of France, and the Channel Islands, and it is expected that Her Majesty will return in time to take part in the ceremony, which will bring to a close the labours of the first session of the new Parliament.

The House of Lords has received from Lord Clarendon a statement respecting the diplomatic rupture at Constantinople, substantially the same as that previously made by Lord Palmerston. The recent Moldavian elections are to be annulled with the sanction of the Porte and the acquiescence of the Court of Vienna. When the new elections take place there is little doubt that Divans will be chosen for the two Danubian Provinces favourable to their union under one head. Will the great Powers acquiesce in this recommendation of the Moldo-Wallachian Parliament, or are we to have another diplomatic quarrel, to be hushed up by another Paris Conference? We cannot but think that Lord John Russell spoke the general sense of Englishmen when he expressed his opinion that if the Divans of the Principalities declared in favour of union, it would be neither right nor practicable for the Powers of Europe to advise the Sultan against acquiescence in the demand.

But the Upper House has been engaged in

more serious business than in listening to guarded statements from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. On Thursday the Burial Acts Amendment Bill was considered in committee. The bishops assembled in force, to undo, if possible, the improvement made in the measure at the suggestion of Mr. Massey and Mr. Dillwyn. But the bishops' friend—the Earl of Derby, has prudently retired from the field of Legislative strife—preferring the pleasures of country retirement to a damaging encounter with a Ministerial majority. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Oxford, and St. David's did their best to expunge the clauses authorising the clergy to officiate in burial grounds prior to their consecration, and making the Board fees equal, minus all ecclesiastical charges—but were unsuccessful. The Bishop of Oxford was especially indignant that Government should attempt “to overrule the fundamental principles of the Church by the power they possessed in that House from the state of the session, and not to listen to what had fallen from one who was always considered entitled to the highest weight, the most rev. the metropolitan, who had described the clause as being at variance with the fundamental principles of the Established Church.” He was, however, reminded by Lord Granville that the objection came with ill grace from a prelate who on more than one occasion had not been backward to avail himself of a thin House to push forward his own nostrums. But Dr. Wilberforce not only predicts disobedience of clergy to their diocesan, but the inability of the consecrated to “compete” with the unconsecrated ground, as the latter will be the cheapest! The obnoxious clauses were however supported by two law lords, Campbell and Wensleydale, and the bill was carried through committee without material alteration. It has now been reported, read a third time and sent down to the Commons.

A severe thunder storm has burst over the country, flooding whole districts and seriously damaging the prospect of the harvest. Much grain of all kinds has been irreparably destroyed, which has caused a rise of two shillings per quarter in Mark-lane. But there is still hope, should the present fine weather last, that an abundant harvest may be gathered in.

On Friday Halifax was the scene of a public festival on the occasion of the opening of the “People's Park,” the princely gift of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., to his fellow-townsmen, at a cost of some 30,000*l*. On this interesting occasion public addresses were presented to the hon. gentleman from the corporation and other local bodies, and from the inhabitants of the town with 8,000 signatures. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Goderich, Sir Charles Wood, and other celebrities, were present to do honour to the generous donor, whose liberality is the more praiseworthy from the fact that it entailed no little self-sacrifice on his part. In the course of his speech, in conveying over the park to the corporation, Mr. Crossley gave a proof of breadth of sentiment as well as largeness of heart. He said—“It had been hinted to him that it might be desirable to put such restriction on the park as that which Mr. Strutt put on the Arboretum at Derby, by requiring it to be closed during Divine service on Sundays. On considering the matter, however, he thought it best that it should remain open the whole of Sunday, so that those who would not go and hear living men speak to them (which he wished they would) might come here, and listen to the very stones, which would preach to them a sermon.” The gift will in the words of the Corporation address “form an enduring monument of liberality and disinterestedness,” which will entitle Mr. Crossley “to the blessings of posterity, and prove a local incentive to public spirit and future acts of beneficence.”

We regret to record the failure, from an unforeseen accident, of the first attempt to establish telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New. The submarine cable was successfully paid off to the extent of about 380 miles, a portion being submerged to a depth of nearly two miles. But the force of the under current and the strain arising from a heavy swell proved too strong for the wire, which on Tuesday last snapped asunder at some distance from the ship, and immediately sank in the ocean. The enterprise has so far failed; but the experience thus dearly bought will, its promoters hope, render the next attempt morally certain. Every difficulty may perhaps be overcome by scientific ingenuity—but one. How is three weeks' fine weather to be insured on the stormy Atlantic?

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill has engaged the chief consideration of the jaded Commons during the week. The fourteenth of August having come and gone, the House, of course, presents a very deserted aspect. But the members who remain game, instead of running afield in pursuit of it, are all but beaten by protracted sittings and perpetual wrangle. They

have, we are told a very subdued look, and witness with anything but interest the close and heated skirmishes which take place almost hourly between Mr. Gladstone and her Majesty's Attorney-General. Lord Palmerston shows less than most the wear and tear of the session, which is due, we apprehend, partly to the nonchalance with which he takes matters, and partly to the sleep which he gets on the Treasury bench. His lordship is a capital napper. He sits with his hat over his brow, his eyes shaded by its brim (for all the light in the House of Commons falls from the ceiling), his hands in his pockets, and his body as free from slumbrous oscillations and involuntary jerks, as if he were wrapped in attention to what is going on. Nobody can distinctly make out when he is snoozing or when he is only thinking, for his transitions from the sleeping to the waking state, and *vice versa* are imperceptible. He threatens to sit on till September if the opposition is factious, and there is little doubt that he would execute his threat, if needful, without any very serious imposition on his physical powers. He, certainly, is a wonderful old man. Perhaps no other Statesman of the day would have dragged through the Divorce Bill, at the close of a six months' parliamentary work, and in the face of such wearisome and determined opposition. Lord Palmerston, however, resolved not to be foiled by the tactics of delay, and he has triumphed.

It cannot be denied that he has had some provocation to impatience in the interminable logomachies indulged in committee, nor that, on the whole, he is a good-tempered leader. But the noble lord, during the last week, has broken the bounds of Parliamentary courtesy, and carried himself towards his antagonists with insolent swagger. He has been sorely tried—but he brought his trial upon himself. It is somewhat too bad, although, unhappily, it is but too common, for the First Minister of the Crown to throw a most important measure upon the table of the House at the fag end of an exhausting session, and insist upon carrying it;—it is still more blameworthy when the change proposed by the Bill touches for the first time upon a new subject, and may vitally affect the social condition of every family in the kingdom. The noble lord can hardly expect a Representative Assembly to take such a measure on trust from the House of Lords, and, in mere haste to get away from town, to pass it without consideration. If such was his expectation he has been grievously disappointed, for the Divorce Bill has been subject to severe examination, and has gained some improvement in passing through committee. The Attorney-General, moreover, who has conduct of the Bill, has a certain supercilious and contemptuously sardonic manner, which does not tend to conciliate its opponents. It was, therefore, a galling thrust at the Opposition when, after ten hours' work, during which, it is true, very little progress was made, Lord Palmerston consented to report progress, “out of consideration to the professional engagements of the Attorney-General, and not at all out of consideration to the opponents of the Bill.” No wonder that Mr. Gladstone taxed him with “assuming the liberty of using language to other members of the House which he would venture to say was entirely without precedent.” And no wonder that Lord John Russell read a lecture both to Lord Palmerston and the Attorney-General upon the indecorousness of adopting a taunting tone towards opponents, and putting it in the place of argument, upon a subject which is sacred, and which demands to be dealt with as carefully and considerably as possible.

After a storm comes a calm. At the morning sitting on Friday, there was an exchange of explanations, apologies, and courtesies between the principal combatants. They had come, at length, to understand one another. Mr. Gladstone had no design to defeat the bill by delay, and Lord Palmerston hoped the measure would receive the amplest consideration and amendment. So all went on swimmingly as well as amicably thereafter.

On Monday the bill was proceeded with both at the morning and evening sitting, but had not got out of committee. Mr. Gladstone announced that he should generally review its provisions on the following day, but a domestic affliction carried him off to Worcestershire. Yesterday the final battle was fought over this much contested measure. Mr. Walpole, who, dissenting from his political friends, supports the bill, proposed to exempt the clergy from the obligation to re-marry any person whose former marriage might have been dissolved under the provisions of the act, whether such person be sinned against or sinning, wronged or guilty. The Attorney-General, who has frequently through the discussion been obliged to shift his ground, offered a compromise in the shape of a clause providing that no clergyman of the Established Church shall be compelled to solemnise the marriage “of any person whose

former marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery." The proposal was accepted by the Opposition—so the threatened clerical rebellion is for the present adjourned. But there are more new clauses to be brought up to-day, and the numerous amendments have yet to be considered by the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's supplementary financial statement was made on Wednesday morning last. He does not propose any new tax in view of the expenses which will be occasioned by the Indian mutinies—but contents himself, at present, with arresting the fall of the tea and sugar duties. The elasticity of our revenue has come to his aid to an extent which he did not anticipate—enabling him to pay out of the resources of the present year all accruing demands, including the discharge of 2,000,000*l.* Exchequer bonds, and the redemption of the Sound Dues. Neither will the Court of Directors of the East India Company require any loan in order to enable them to meet the stress of immediate difficulty—their present means being ample in the existing state of the Indian treasury. The statement was received with general satisfaction.

Lord Shaftesbury's Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill, the provisions of which we have already described, is contested with almost as much pertinacity as the Divorce Bill, and vested interests are in arms. But Lord Palmerston, in this instance also, is resolute, and seems quite indifferent to a speedy prorogation, compared with the passing of the leading Government measures.

PROGRESS OF THE MUTINIES.

Severe illness has prevented our correspondent at Calcutta from summing up for the benefit of our readers the Indian intelligence brought by the last Overland mail. We deeply regret both the cause and the consequence. As, however, his private letter leads us to believe that, at its date, he was well on towards recovery, and as the fortnight intervening between the mail just received and that which preceded it, furnished but little news, our disappointment has its mitigations. Meanwhile, we have put into shape the materials which have come to hand.

The intelligence, although undecisive, is, on the whole, such as may tone down the alarm of the public. Delhi, indeed, was still in the hands of the mutineers—and the contagion of military revolt had spread to several more stations. Some atrocities had accompanied or followed the defection of native troops—and cause enough for anxiety existed at more than one post of importance. But the grand feature of the recent news is that the Government of India had so far surmounted the terrible shock of the moment, as to have got the elements of disorder, if not under controul, at least within something like visible reach of speedy mastery. The disease had done its worst—and the future, we should judge, will record mainly a process of restoration.

The strange rapidity with which the mutiny has spread, and the extensive area over which it has displayed itself, indicate not only a prior condition of high inflammability, but a skilfully contrived plan to turn it to account. Nearly every regiment in the Bengal army, no matter what its reputation for loyalty and valour, however confidently trusted, and wherever located, has suddenly proved false, and, in many instances, ferocious. To the catalogue of revolts contained in the two letters of our correspondent several others have now to be added. The newly annexed territory of Oude has been, as might have been expected, the theatre of a complete, and all but universal defection. Sir Henry Lawrence still holds the capital, or, perhaps, it may be said with equal truth that the capital holds him—for, although undisputed master in Lucknow, he dare not leave it. But that is the best, pretty nearly the only, cheering news that can be recorded of it. The whole of the Contingent, we are told, have fallen away from us—in addition to which the native infantry and artillery at Fyzabad have followed the bad example. In Rohilcund matters are almost equally deplorable. From Moradabad down to Futtighur, every military station furnishes its story of mutiny and murder. Central India presents no very favourable exception. The Gwalior contingent—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—have risen, and even Holkar's personal regiments, have mutinied at Indore, (although he himself remains loyal) and quickly communicated the infection to the native troops at Mhow. The Punjaub continues quiet—but it has been found necessary to disarm two more native regiments at Philour.

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THE INDIAN MAIL.

THE detailed intelligence and correspondence of the daily journals enable us to form something like a clear and definite conception of the state of affairs in India, when the Overland Mail left Bombay. Happily the military mutiny was almost confined to Central India—the lower districts of Bengal being free from disturbance as far up the Ganges as Allahabad, and the minor Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and their armies remaining true to their allegiance. It is perhaps owing to the fact of the military power of Great Britain in India being divided into three separate armies, possessing no common sympathies or organisation, that the whole of Hindostan is not at the present moment wrapped in the flames of rebellion. Of the Bengal native army no more than some sixteen regiments out of the entire force can now be said to bear arms in the service of the East India Company.

Delhi, the focus of the revolt, had not fallen on the 28th of June, the latest date at which indirect intelligence was received, *via* Lahore, from General Barnard's camp. Impatient English journalists, who have been so forward to pronounce that the stronghold of the mutineers ought to have been taken, are sufficiently answered by the information received by the last mail. The British army, numbering only 7,000 European and 5,000 native troops, was scarcely numerous enough to resist the harassing sorties from the besieged city of the rebels, who appear to act with a resolution, purpose, and desperate courage, that indicate intelligent leadership. In these frequent engagements the British losses have not been small; and though our troops are represented as being healthy and in good spirits, such incessant duty cannot but have told greatly both upon their energy and numbers. The King of Delhi's troops are playing the part of the Russians at Sebastopol—attempts to wear out their assailants. But British resolution had been uniformly successful. On the 23rd, the mutineers, both in the city and in the rear, attacked our lines in great force "and fought desperately the whole day." But though our troops sustained considerable loss, the defeat of the enemy was said to be so signal—their dead being estimated at a thousand—that for three days they remained inactive, their spirits were cowed, and they seemed "entirely to have lost the vigour and resolution" they had previously shown.

General Barnard was expecting reinforcements to the extent of 3,500 men, chiefly from the Punjaub, within the next few days; and on their arrival he would, it was believed, "deliver the grand assault," which it was confidently expected, by those competent to judge on the spot, would be entirely successful. But it is to be remembered that similar reports reached us months before Sebastopol fell. The assault was to be accomplished by blowing open a gate and entering at the point of the bayonet. If long delayed, the Commander-in-Chief would, it was feared, have to retire into some stronghold yet in our hands. He occupied a critical position—being deficient not only in guns, but men to serve them. He had been twice attacked in the rear by a large force of mutineers from Nusseerabad with six guns, who, though repulsed, still continued for anything we hear to the contrary, to threaten the rear of our army. Happily they were not likely to be reinforced. The rains had set in, which would effectually prevent the arrival of numerous bands of mutineers coming from the disturbed districts, or any further increase to the defenders of Delhi. The rising of the river Jumna would also render escape to the other side of the stream, and obtaining supplies in that direction, difficult, besides producing a miasma which must tell terribly upon a city over-crowded with wounded men, and suffering already from short supplies and cholera. But the rains had also stopped communication between the British camp and Meerut and Agra, though the route to the Punjaub appeared to be still open.

While Delhi is the rendezvous and fighting position of the rebel Sepoys, Oude, Bundelkund, Gwalior, and Holkar appear to be the most recent scenes of

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

SUMMARY.

INDIA is still the topic in every mouth—the arbiter of monetary fluctuations on the Stock-Exchange—the grim messenger that has during the past week carried mournful news to many a private circle. We have elsewhere so fully discussed the significance of the intelligence brought by the last mail as to render further comment superfluous. It is—if reliance is to be placed on official assurances—in the words of Lord Granville—“as satisfactory as could well have been expected.” The home Government appear to be acting at the present juncture with commendable wisdom, as well as promptitude. To Lord Ellenborough's extravagant demands for large military levies for home service, Lord Panmure calmly responds that the Government consider 10,000 militia sufficient to do garrison duty, and that if more were needed it could only be under circumstances that would require the assembling of Parliament. Thirty-one thousand men will arrive in India at a period when the operations can be immediate and constant, and when the whole force can be made most available. Lord Granville also frankly admits that the future government of our vast Eastern dependency “must form the subject of serious deliberation.” For all their acts during the recess Ministers may rest assured they will be called to strict account when the Legislature re-assembles next year.

This day the members of Her Majesty's Government proceed to Greenwich, to eat their whitebait dinner—the customary social entertainment that marks the close of the Parliamentary session. It is doubtful, however, whether the prorogation will take place this week, in consequence of the delay in passing the Divorce Bill, which has not yet emerged from committee in the Lower House and is threatened with further obstruction when it appears in the amended form before the Peers. Under the circumstances Lord Granville reasonably doubts whether Parliament will not sit after Saturday next. Taking advantage of the delay, the Queen and her family have gone on a yachting excursion to Cherbourg, the great arsenal of France, and the Channel Islands, and it is expected that Her Majesty will return in time to take part in the ceremony, which will bring to a close the labours of the first session of the new Parliament.

The House of Lords has received from Lord Clarendon a statement respecting the diplomatic rupture at Constantinople, substantially the same as that previously made by Lord Palmerston. The recent Moldavian elections are to be annulled with the sanction of the Porte and the acquiescence of the Court of Vienna. When the new elections take place there is little doubt that Divans will be chosen for the two Danubian Provinces favourable to their union under one head. Will the great Powers acquiesce in this recommendation of the Moldo-Wallachian Parliament, or are we to have another diplomatic quarrel, to be hushed up by another Paris Conference? We cannot but think that Lord John Russell spoke the general sense of Englishmen when he expressed his opinion that if the Divans of the Principalities declared in favour of union, it would be neither right nor practicable for the Powers of Europe to advise the Sultan against acquiescence in the demand.

But the Upper House has been engaged in

more serious business than in listening to guarded statements from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. On Thursday the Burial Acts Amendment Bill was considered in committee. The bishops assembled in force, to undo, if possible, the improvement made in the measure at the suggestion of Mr. Massey and Mr. Dillwyn. But the bishops' friend—the Earl of Derby, has prudently retired from the field of Legislative strife—preferring the pleasures of country retirement to a damaging encounter with a Ministerial majority. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Oxford, and St. David's did their best to expunge the clauses authorising the clergy to officiate in burial grounds prior to their consecration, and making the Board fees equal, minus all ecclesiastical charges—but were unsuccessful. The Bishop of Oxford was especially indignant that Government should attempt “to overrule the fundamental principles of the Church by the power they possessed in that House from the state of the session, and not to listen to what had fallen from one who was always considered entitled to the highest weight, the most rev. the metropolitan, who had described the clause as being at variance with the fundamental principles of the Established Church.” He was, however, reminded by Lord Granville that the objection came with ill grace from a prelate who on more than one occasion had not been backward to avail himself of a thin House to push forward his own nostrums. But Dr. Wilberforce not only predicts disobedience of clergy to their diocesan, but the inability of the consecrated to “compete” with the unconsecrated ground, as the latter will be the cheapest! The obnoxious clauses were however supported by two law lords, Campbell and Wensleydale, and the bill was carried through committee without material alteration. It has now been reported, read a third time and sent down to the Commons.

A severe thunder storm has burst over the country, flooding whole districts and seriously damaging the prospect of the harvest. Much grain of all kinds has been irreparably destroyed, which has caused a rise of two shillings per quarter in Mark-lane. But there is still hope, should the present fine weather last, that an abundant harvest may be gathered in.

On Friday Halifax was the scene of a public festival on the occasion of the opening of the “People's Park,” the princely gift of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., to his fellow-townsmen, at a cost of some 30,000*l*. On this interesting occasion public addresses were presented to the hon. gentleman from the corporation and other local bodies, and from the inhabitants of the town with 8,000 signatures. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Goderich, Sir Charles Wood, and other celebrities, were present to do honour to the generous donor, whose liberality is the more praiseworthy from the fact that it entailed no little self-sacrifice on his part. In the course of his speech, in conveying over the park to the corporation, Mr. Crossley gave a proof of breadth of sentiment as well as largeness of heart. He said—“It had been hinted to him that it might be desirable to put such restriction on the park as that which Mr. Strutt put on the Arboretum at Derby, by requiring it to be closed during Divine service on Sundays. On considering the matter, however, he thought it best that it should remain open the whole of Sunday, so that those who would not go and hear living men speak to them (which he wished they would) might come here, and listen to the very stones, which would preach to them a sermon.” The gift will in the words of the Corporation address “form an enduring monument of liberality and disinterestedness,” which will entitle Mr. Crossley “to the blessings of posterity, and prove a local incentive to public spirit and future acts of beneficence.”

We regret to record the failure, from an unforeseen accident, of the first attempt to establish telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New. The submarine cable was successfully paid off to the extent of about 380 miles, a portion being submerged to a depth of nearly two miles. But the force of the under current and the strain arising from a heavy swell proved too strong for the wire, which on Tuesday last snapped asunder at some distance from the ship, and immediately sank in the ocean. The enterprise has so far failed; but the experience thus dearly bought will, its promoters hope, render the next attempt morally certain. Every difficulty may perhaps be overcome by scientific ingenuity—but one. How is three weeks' fine weather to be insured on the stormy Atlantic?

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill has engaged the chief consideration of the jaded Commons during the week. The fourteenth of August having come and gone, the House, of course, presents a very deserted aspect. But the members who remain game, instead of running afield in pursuit of it, are all but beaten by protracted sittings and perpetual wrangle. They

have, we are told a very subdued look, and witness with anything but interest the close and heated skirmishes which take place almost hourly between Mr. Gladstone and her Majesty's Attorney-General. Lord Palmerston shows less than most the wear and tear of the session, which is due, we apprehend, partly to the nonchalance with which he takes matters, and partly to the sleep which he gets on the Treasury bench. His lordship is a capital napper. He sits with his hat over his brow, his eyes shaded by its brim (for all the light in the House of Commons falls from the ceiling), his hands in his pockets, and his body as free from slumbrous oscillations and involuntary jerks, as if he were wrapped in attention to what is going on. Nobody can distinctly make out when he is snoozing or when he is only thinking, for his transitions from the sleeping to the waking state, and *vice versa* are imperceptible. He threatens to sit on till September if the opposition is factious, and there is little doubt that he would execute his threat, if needful, without any very serious imposition on his physical powers. He, certainly, is a wonderful old man. Perhaps no other Statesman of the day would have dragged through the Divorce Bill, at the close of a six months' parliamentary work, and in the face of such wearisome and determined opposition. Lord Palmerston, however, resolved not to be foiled by the tactics of delay, and he has triumphed.

It cannot be denied that he has had some provocation to impatience in the interminable logomachies indulged in committee, nor that, on the whole, he is a good-tempered leader. But the noble lord, during the last week, has broken the bounds of Parliamentary courtesy, and carried himself towards his antagonists with insolent swagger. He has been sorely tried—but he brought his trial upon himself. It is somewhat too bad, although, unhappily, it is but too common, for the First Minister of the Crown to throw a most important measure upon the table of the House at the fag end of an exhausting session, and insist upon carrying it;—it is still more blameworthy when the change proposed by the Bill touches for the first time upon a new subject, and may vitally affect the social condition of every family in the kingdom. The noble lord can hardly expect a Representative Assembly to take such a measure on trust from the House of Lords, and, in mere haste to get away from town, to pass it without consideration. If such was his expectation he has been grievously disappointed, for the Divorce Bill has been subject to severe examination, and has gained some improvement in passing through committee. The Attorney-General, moreover, who has conduct of the Bill, has a certain supercilious and contemptuously sardonic manner, which does not tend to conciliate its opponents. It was, therefore, a galling thrust at the Opposition when, after ten hours' work, during which, it is true, very little progress was made, Lord Palmerston consented to report progress, “out of consideration to the professional engagements of the Attorney-General, and not at all out of consideration to the opponents of the Bill.” No wonder that Mr. Gladstone taxed him with “assuming the liberty of using language to other members of the House which he would venture to say was entirely without precedent.” And no wonder that Lord John Russell read a lecture both to Lord Palmerston and the Attorney-General upon the indecorousness of adopting a taunting tone towards opponents, and putting it in the place of argument, upon a subject which is sacred, and which demands to be dealt with as carefully and considerably as possible.

After a storm comes a calm. At the morning sitting on Friday, there was an exchange of explanations, apologies, and courtesies between the principal combatants. They had come, at length, to understand one another. Mr. Gladstone had no design to defeat the bill by delay, and Lord Palmerston hoped the measure would receive the amplest consideration and amendment. So all went on swimmingly as well as amicably thereafter.

On Monday the bill was proceeded with both at the morning and evening sitting, but had not got out of committee. Mr. Gladstone announced that he should generally review its provisions on the following day, but a domestic affliction carried him off to Worcestershire. Yesterday the final battle was fought over this much contested measure. Mr. Walpole, who, dissenting from his political friends, supports the bill, proposed to exempt the clergy from the obligation to re-marry any person whose former marriage might have been dissolved under the provisions of the act, whether such person be sinned against or sinning, wronged or guilty. The Attorney-General, who has frequently through the discussion been obliged to shift his ground, offered a compromise in the shape of a clause providing that no clergyman of the Established Church shall be compelled to solemnise the marriage “of any person whose

former marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery." The proposal was accepted by the Opposition—so the threatened clerical rebellion is for the present adjourned. But there are more new clauses to be brought up to-day, and the numerous amendments have yet to be considered by the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's supplementary financial statement was made on Wednesday morning last. He does not propose any new tax in view of the expenses which will be occasioned by the Indian mutinies—but contents himself, at present, with arresting the fall of the tea and sugar duties. The elasticity of our revenue has come to his aid to an extent which he did not anticipate—enabling him to pay out of the resources of the present year all accruing demands, including the discharge of 2,000,000*l.* Exchequer bonds, and the redemption of the Sound Dues. Neither will the Court of Directors of the East India Company require any loan in order to enable them to meet the stress of immediate difficulty—their present means being ample in the existing state of the Indian treasury. The statement was received with general satisfaction.

Lord Shaftesbury's Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill, the provisions of which we have already described, is contested with almost as much pertinacity as the Divorce Bill, and vested interests are in arms. But Lord Palmerston, in this instance also, is resolute, and seems quite indifferent to a speedy prorogation, compared with the passing of the leading Government measures.

PROGRESS OF THE MUTINIES.

Severe illness has prevented our correspondent at Calcutta from summing up for the benefit of our readers the Indian intelligence brought by the last Overland mail. We deeply regret both the cause and the consequence. As, however, his private letter leads us to believe that, at its date, he was well on towards recovery, and as the fortnight intervening between the mail just received and that which preceded it, furnished but little news, our disappointment has its mitigations. Meanwhile, we have put into shape the materials which have come to hand.

The intelligence, although undecisive, is, on the whole, such as may tone down the alarm of the public. Delhi, indeed, was still in the hands of the mutineers—and the contagion of military revolt had spread to several more stations. Some atrocities had accompanied or followed the defection of native troops—and cause enough for anxiety existed at more than one post of importance. But the grand feature of the recent news is that the Government of India had so far surmounted the terrible shock of the moment, as to have got the elements of disorder, if not under control, at least within something like visible reach of speedy mastery. The disease had done its worst—and the future, we should judge, will record mainly a process of restoration.

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But tyrannous to use it like a giant."

THE INDIAN MAIL.

THE detailed intelligence and correspondence of the daily journals enable us to form something like a clear and definite conception of the state of affairs in India, when the Overland Mail left Bombay. Happily the military mutiny was almost confined to Central India—the lower districts of Bengal being free from disturbance as far up the Ganges as Allahabad, and the minor Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and their armies remaining true to their allegiance. It is perhaps owing to the fact of the military power of Great Britain in India being divided into three separate armies, possessing no common sympathies or organisation, that the whole of Hindostan is not at the present moment wrapped in the flames of rebellion. Of the Bengal native army no more than some sixteen regiments out of the entire force can now be said to bear arms in the service of the East India Company.

Delhi, the focus of the revolt, had not fallen on the 28th of June, the latest date at which indirect intelligence was received, *via* Lahore, from General Barnard's camp. Impatient English journalists, who have been so forward to pronounce that the stronghold of the mutineers ought to have been taken, are sufficiently answered by the information received by the last mail. The British army, numbering only 7,000 European and 5,000 native troops, was scarcely numerous enough to resist the harassing sorties from the besieged city of the rebels, who appear to act with a resolution, purpose, and desperate courage, that indicate intelligent leadership. In these frequent engagements the British losses have not been small; and though our troops are represented as being healthy and in good spirits, such incessant duty cannot but have told greatly both upon their energy and numbers. The King of Delhi's troops are playing the part of the Russians at Sebastopol—attempting to wear out their assailants. But British resolution had been uniformly successful. On the 23rd, the mutineers, both in the city and in the rear, attacked our lines in great force "and fought desperately the whole day." But though our troops sustained considerable loss, the defeat of the enemy was said to be so signal—their dead being estimated at a thousand—that for three days they remained inactive, their spirits were cowed, and they seemed "entirely to have lost the vigour and resolution" they had previously shown.

General Barnard was expecting reinforcements to the extent of 3,500 men, chiefly from the Punjaub, within the next few days; and on their arrival he would, it was believed, "deliver the grand assault," which it was confidently expected, by those competent to judge on the spot, would be entirely successful. But it is to be remembered that similar reports reached us months before Sebastopol fell. The assault was to be accomplished by blowing open a gate and entering at the point of the bayonet. If long delayed, the Commander-in-Chief would, it was feared, have to retire into some stronghold yet in our hands. He occupied a critical position—being deficient not only in guns, but men to serve them. He had been twice attacked in the rear by a large force of mutineers from Nusseerabad with six guns, who, though repulsed, still continued for anything we hear to the contrary, to threaten the rear of our army. Happily they were not likely to be reinforced. The rains had set in, which would effectually prevent the arrival of numerous bands of mutineers coming from the disturbed districts, or any further increase to the defenders of Delhi. The rising of the river Jumna would also render escape to the other side of the stream, and obtaining supplies in that direction, difficult, besides producing a miasma which must tell terribly upon a city over-crowded with wounded men, and suffering already from short supplies and cholera. But the rains had also stopped communication between the British camp and Meerut and Agra, though the route to the Punjaub appeared to be still open.

While Delhi is the rendezvous and fighting position of the rebel Sepoys, Oude, Bundelkund, Gwalior, and Holkar appear to be the most recent scenes of

mutiny and massacre. The capitals of the two Mahratta chiefs are in the hands of their contingents, which have revolted, despite the opposition of their chiefs. Holkar's fidelity is believed to be beyond dispute, but the designs of Scindiah, the other great native prince of Central India, are yet veiled in mystery. "We may well doubt," says one correspondent, "whether the ruler of Gwalior will remain faithful to us when all Europeans have left his territories." But he has at least saved the British officers and their families from outrage. The Rajah of Malwa's contingent mutinied with the same unanimity as that of Gwalior. At Indore all the Europeans have been massacred; at Mhow the officers and their families are shut up in the fort, part of the rebels having set off for Delhi, after quarrelling over their plundered treasure. Thus the wave of disaffection approaches the borders of the Madras presidency, while the overflowing of the Nerbudda may prevent the reduction of the Gwalior and Indore insurgents. South of that stream, in Gwalior, Khandeish, and part of the Nizam's dominions about Aurungabad, bands of Rohilla and other Mussulman plunderers are in motion, and General Woodburn, who was marching to Mhow with a part of the Bombay army, was stopped on the way by the mutiny of one of his regiments at (Nizam Irregular Cavalry) Aurungabad—the ringleaders of which were "blown from guns or otherwise executed." But the monsoon, while it will paralyse the mutineers, will also impede the movements of Colonel Stuart (General Woodburn's successor), though it has not prevented the Bombay Government from taking measures to add two companies to each of the twenty-nine regiments of their army, to be recruited from the low caste population of the Deccan.

We turn now to the region of disaffection on the banks of the sacred Ganges—the centre of Brahminical superstition. The tide of revolt is rolling further away from its sources, and from the capital of Bengal. Benares is now secure from disturbance, all tendency to rebellion having disappeared. Proceeding in a north-west direction, we come to Allahabad, an important city at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, and saved by the dauntless heroism of Colonel Neill. He arrived from Benares to find "discontented and beleaguered troops, deficient supplies and distracted counsels," and had at the end of three days dispersed or hung the rebels, put down the turbulent Mohammedan population, restored tranquillity, and marched at the head of 400 Europeans and 600 Sikhs to the relief of Cawnpore. Not before he was wanted. In this important town of Oude—the whole of which recently-annexed kingdom has risen against British authority—General Sir Hugh Wheeler, with a handful of Europeans, held a barrack crammed with women and children, against thousands of natives, many of them trained by us in the art of war, and armed with guns. "He was at one critical period, getting short of ammunition; he sallied forth at the head of fifty men, and took a sufficient supply from the enemy to last him for six weeks." "No surrender" was his motto. Further north, Sir Henry Lawrence, chief commissioner of Oude, occupies with 500 Europeans, not the capital (Lucknow), but only the fort which commands it. With a whole province in arms against him he over-awes that city, and keeps the rebels at a distance, so that they actually dare not attack him. It is perhaps one of the most astonishing feats ever performed. But help was coming, and Brigadier-General Havelock was proceeding to follow in Colonel Neill's footsteps at the head of above 1,000 Europeans. In Oude and the neighbouring territory the insurgents appear disposed to occupy strong positions of their own, rather than go off to Delhi, and as the population is with them, they may prove very troublesome. Indeed, there is now no further chance of the mutineers from a distance reaching the great theatre of operations, in consequence of the monsoon—a circumstance to be regretted, as the Indian Government, even with large reinforcements of British troops, will find it difficult to cope with detachments of disbanded Sepoys spread over a great extent of country, and prone to massacre and plunder.

But the Hindoos are not fairly open to indiscriminate condemnation. In the mutinies that have already taken place, the chief instigators of massacre and outrage have been the Mussulman cavalry. Thus at Fyzabad, the advice of these scoundrels for a general massacre was negatived by the 22nd regiment, who allowed their officers to depart unmolested, and gave them money from the treasury chest to help them on. At Moradabad also the Sepoys gave their officers two hours' grace that they might escape unmolested. And though these examples of moderation are exceptional, it is gratifying to know, on the authority of Sir Patrick Grant, that the re-

ported slaughter of some 130 European men, women, and children at Cawnpore, turns out to be a gross fabrication concocted by a Sepoy.

One of the most singular features of this singular outbreak is the utter want of sympathy between the European masters and the native population. Neither our Indian Government nor military officers knew much of the conspiracy that appears to have preceded the Sepoy mutinies, nor are they now apparently aware of the plans and strength of the insurgents. We know not whether the old or young king reigns at Delhi, nor the number of armed Sepoys that hold possession of the Mogul capital. The last mail, however, shows that there was more of plan and combination amongst them than has been heretofore suspected, and means of communication with which, as in the case of the cakes passed from one regiment to another of the Bengal army, we are but little conversant. Somebody directs the movements of the Delhi defenders on the model of European tactics; while the insurgents appear to have dispatched letters in every possible direction, calling on their brother Sepoys to aid them; amongst others, one addressed to the mutineers of Bareilly and Moradabad, intercepted at Hauper, containing the following appeal:—

If you are coming to help us, it is incumbent on you that if you eat your food there you wash your hands here, for here the fight is going on with the English, and, by the goodness of God, even one defeat to us is ten to them, and our troops are assembled here in large numbers. It is now necessary for you to come here, for large rewards and high rank will be conferred by the King of Kings, the centre of prosperity, the King of Delhi.

Some further light was thrown upon the intentions of the rebels by a subadar of one of the revolted regiments at Fyzabad, who on parting company with one of the escaped English officers used the following remarkable language:—

As you are going away for ever, I will tell you all about our plans. We halt at Fyzabad five days, and march *via* Darriabad upon Lucknow, where we expect to be joined by the people of the city. He added, proclamations have been received from the King of Delhi, informing all that he is once more on the throne of his fathers, and calling upon the whole army to join his standard. Also that Raja Maun Sing, under whose guardianship the ladies of Fyzabad placed themselves, had been appointed commander-in-chief in Oude. The Subahdar further added, "You English have been a long time in India, but you know little of us. We have nothing to do with Wajeed Ali, or any of his relations; the kings of Lucknow were made by you; the only ruler in India empowered to give Sannads is the King of Delhi; he never made a King of Oude, and it is from him only that we shall receive our orders."

But the evanescent character of the revived Mogul empire is manifest in the statement that the King of Delhi has found it necessary to appoint the Sudder Ameen, or chief native district judge of the place, to be his prime minister. A British-made official chief minister of the restored native dynasty!

The heavy rains which have set in are likely to tell seriously against the insurgents. "The native Sepoys (says General Hearsay) have quite a horror of marching about in the rains, whereas we can collect all our troops by our steamboats on the Ganges, and our troops will not be exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather." The increasing confidence felt at Calcutta was no doubt owing partly to this circumstance and to the arrival of reinforcements. Five or six European regiments from Burma, Madras, and Ceylon, had already gone up the country, and a compact force of 5,000 Europeans and tried native troops was concentrated at Allahabad, ready to proceed to the relief of General Wheeler and Sir Henry Lawrence. The first batch of the 5,000 troops diverted from China had reached Calcutta, and the others were shortly expected. Before the close of the monsoon, reinforcements from the Mauritius and the Cape if not some of the troops dispatched from England, might also have arrived. The Indian Government had now breathing time to organise their strength; and there appears good reason to believe that by November they will be in a position to crush the revolt in its strongholds.

Spirit of the Press.

In discussing the recent intelligence from India, the *Examiner* states that General Van Corlandt is the son of an Englishman born in India, and owes his rank of general to his having once been in the service of the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh.

He is a mere partisan, without any military rank in our service, and it was with an irregular corps, levied in the Punjab, that he defeated the disciplined but un-officered Sepoys. General Hearsay, whose eloquent addresses to the Sepoys in their own tongue have been laid in translations before Parliament, has the same pedigree, and we have reason to believe that the brave officer of cavalry, whose accomplished wife gave so graphic and touching an account of the Meerut mutiny, has a similar origin. We mention these facts to show what use may be made, for the maintenance of our authority, of men

bred and born in the country. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying, that without a large body of men of this class it will be impossible to maintain our power with any pretence to economy or permanency.

Some speculators, by the way, have been fancying the possibility of a great captain starting up from among the revolted Sepoys, who might lead them to victories ending in our expulsion from India. Such persons may make themselves quite easy on this subject. No such great man is likely to arise from the uneducated peasantry that compose the ranks of the Sepoys; but even if there did arise a Hyder, a Genghis, a Timur, or a Baber, he would lead his Asiatic hosts in vain against the civilisation of Europe wielded by England.

The *Press* is unwilling that at the present crisis our moral and religious obligations to India should be forgotten:—

We still repeat that, without presumptuously seeking to penetrate the designs of Providence, it may reasonably be inferred that the empire of India was not given to a small island in a remote hemisphere merely to make roads and improve agriculture. We must bear in mind that the ultimate purpose of our occupation is of a spiritual and not of a material character. Unless we recognise this high mission we cannot justify our Indian career before either God or man. We sincerely trust, therefore, that while the injudicious enthusiasm of English missionaries, wherever or however displayed, meets with a proper check, nothing like ridicule or discouragement may be displayed towards the general principle involved. Let us be honest. Let us ask ourselves if we practically believe Christianity, and our duty towards subject nations will lie clear before us.

In the proclamation issued by Lord Canning at the outbreak of the mutiny, his lordship not only protests against the suspicion that the Government intends the compulsory conversion to Christianity of the people of India, but affirms his resolute determination to respect the religion and the religious practices of the people over whom he rules. The *Freeman*, in a forcible article, shows what religious liberty means in the mind of a Hindu:—

It means the supremacy of the Brahmin caste over every law, human or divine. It means the removal of the English *mlecha* from the tribunal of justice, and from the throne of power, to crouch as a slave at the feet of the twice-born. It means infanticide at Saugor, suttee at Benares, human sacrifices at Juggernaut, and the Meriah offering in Orissa. It means the loss of property and life, should any one dare to forsake the idol-worship of his forefathers. It means the perpetual exclusion of the Sadra from the realms of knowledge, science, and civilisation. It means the denial of justice to the lowly, and impunity in crime to the privileged. It means the most shameless polygamy and concubinage, and the denial of family life to multitudes of youthful women, whom an early death has deprived of a husband to whom they were betrothed, but have never seen. It means the erection in every street of a temple open on every side, in which the object of worship is a provocative to impurity, and its ornaments are figures of indecency. It means midnight orgies, where men and women indulge in the coarsest excesses and most unnatural vices, where the voices of those who are repugnant are "drowned by the shouts of the Bacchantes, and the deafening sounds of drums and cymbals." It means an army of Sepoys, in which discipline is lost by indulgence, and insubordination encouraged by deference to the so-called religious prejudices of the Brahmin caste imposing it, until revolt shakes to the foundation the empire of its masters.

Government has itself declared religious infanticide, suttee, and murder, penal; and protected the rights of the convert and the poor. To all this no objection has been made, except on the part of a few wretched men steeped in debauchery and lust. Let this course be continued. Let the rulers of India once for all define clearly the principles of their rule. Let us have no longer the palpable inconsistency of an English, and professedly Christian Government, loudly proclaiming its respect for the religion of its subjects, while its entire course is destructive to its existence. We do not ask that it should proceed to raze the temples of Shiva to the ground, or forbid worshippers to frequent the halls of Krishna and his mistress Radha. But we do expect a British Government to check open vice, to discountenance vile immorality, to deal equitably with all classes of men, to purify the social fabric from some most glaring evils and wrongs, and not to withhold its hand because these iniquities are called religion.

The *Economist* takes a very hopeful view of Indian finances:—

The net Indian revenues, amounting to 22,147,000*l.* a year, are thus burdened with a debt of 62,095,175*l.*—bearing an annual net charge of 2,924,577*l.* If we compare this condition of the income of India with that of the chief European States, and particularly with our own, the comparison must be considered as extremely favourable to India. The annual revenues of the United Kingdom may be said to be in round figures 60,000,000*l.* a year—our debt amounts to about 780,000,000*l.*, and the annual charge to 28,000,000*l.* Our debt, therefore, represents a sum about twelve times greater than our annual revenue, while the annual charge is equal to a sum nearly one-half our income. In India, on the contrary, the whole debt amounts to a sum less than three times the amount of the revenue, and the annual charge is less than one-seventh of the income. Looking, then, to the actual resources of the Indian Government in relation to its liabilities, there is not, we believe, a single European Government with so small a portion of its actual income engaged for the security of its obligations.

The return of Mr. Bright for Birmingham is welcomed by two staunch Conservative journals, *John Bull* and the *Press*. "We would rather," says the former, "in the present condition of statemanship, see a man go wrong 'on his own hook,' than right through a servile deference to the majority and the newspapers. Moreover, there are several subjects on which Mr. Bright is wanted. He is wanted on the China question: he is wanted, above all, on the

Indian question; and nothing could be better than the few sentences in which he indicated his views on this momentous subject. We heartily wish him health and strength to carry out these views in action." The *Press* remarks—"If Radicals are to sit in Parliament, we are glad to have the manliest and the most eloquent that can be found; and, although Mr. Bright is a political adversary, we cheerfully admit that his talents do honour to the Senate, while they cast into the shade the servility of the Lowes and Halls of the ministerial benches."

The *Leader* is very severe upon Lord John Russell, as being "the great collapse of the session."

Any man with three fingers and a smattering of grammar, could have made a better mess of it than he did with his Oaths Bill and his committee. Did he mean, however, to do more than fail! At all events we know who gains by the trickery. Lord John Russell has a popular topic ready for next session which he has ingeniously taken out of Lord Palmerston's hands; Lord Palmerston has hung a stone round the neck of the Earl of Derby, and we are not quite sure that the Tories would regret to see the question altogether sunk in a royal assent. Of one thing only we are sure—that Lord Palmerston's particular friends consider us dupes if we expect that next February he will come down with a Reform Bill.

The trial of Spollen gives occasion to some sensible remarks from the *Examiner* :—

Spollen being acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, what is to be thought of his wife, and what is to be done with her? It is certain that, if she has falsely and maliciously accused her husband, she must in some way or other have been privy to the murder. She knew and discovered to the police where the moneys were hidden. Her information in every particular proved correct. That the money, the hiding-places of which the woman disclosed, was the money last lawfully in the possession of Mr. Little, is beyond the shadow of a doubt. The murderer, then alone can have informed Spollen's wife of the places of its concealment. That she knows the truth is clear, and if she has falsely denounced her husband, it must yet be in her power to point out the real criminal. This is not a charge trumped up without any foundation. There is the solid substantial foundation for a charge, and the only question is, whether the accusation that has been rested on that foundation is the true one. The money found accuses some one of its last lawful possessor's murder. The hand that placed it in its place of concealment must have been the hand red with the blood of Little. The tongue that told the woman Spollen where it was to be found could have been no other than the tongue of the assassin. What other man than the husband could have had any motive for this confidence.

The jury came to their conclusion without a view of the main facts of the case. Their attention was fixed upon the discrepancies in the children's evidence, instead of the fact that Spollen's wife, who charged him with a confession of the murder, had supported her accusation, by pointing out the places where the money for which the crime was committed was hidden. Such is the effect of excluding any evidence from the cognizance of a jury. Let the court warn the jury that it is liable to suspicion, that it is to be distrusted, but let it be received for as much as it may be found worth. And how stupidly unreasonable is the law of evidence which excludes the testimony of a wife against her husband, and admits the evidence of the children against their father! In this very case, if the children have been tampered with to state more than the truth, it may be because the mother had not the opportunity of coming forward to prove her own charge. Committed to the charge, she could perhaps only prompt the children to make out what she was not permitted to prove herself.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail reached London on Thursday from Trieste. Our dates are from Bombay to the 14th of July; from Calcutta to the 5th of July; from Ceylon to the 14th of July. The mail itself arrived on Friday. We subjoin a general summary of the news from the various telegraph messages:—Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but had each time been repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported to be full of sick and wounded, and the cholera was prevalent. Reinforcements had begun to reach the British camp. Our force before Delhi is stated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 natives. The native portion of the force is proved to be trustworthy. General Van Cortlandt, when marching upon Sirsa and Hissar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sirsa, the last being a very decided one. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving two hundred dead on the field, besides prisoners. Further mutinies are reported from several districts. Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Agore, Nowgaon, Banda, Futtyghur, Mhow, and Indore. The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats. General Woodburn's column crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, near Bombay. The Bombay and Madras armies continue firmly loyal. The Punjab remains quiet. The *Simoom* had arrived at Calcutta with the 5th Fusiliers, the advanced guard of the 5,000 troops destined for China.

We greatly regret that, owing to the severe illness of our valued Calcutta correspondent, he has been quite unable to send his usual summary of news, though he

hopes to be well enough to send by the next mail. "There is not, however," he says, in a short private letter, "much news during the fortnight except additional revolts at Hissar, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and Jullundur." He informs us that a warning has been given to the *Friend of India* for the last two paragraphs of an article on the centenary of Plassey, and remarks, "The Government must be mad to find fault with such a paper for such an article. The proceeding has excited intense disgust in every mind." One brief item of news will be read with melancholy interest. "The Presbyterian mission at Allahabad has been destroyed by the mutiny. All the houses burnt, the press plundered, school library, apparatus, &c., all gone. Loss 12,000*l*."

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

Official intelligence of the progress of the siege extends from June 18th to June 27th, and comes from Mr. Montgomery, Judicial Commissioner at Lahore, and is published in the *Chronicle* of that city. Lahore, it will be recollected, is in the Punjab—some 300 miles north-west of Delhi. Under date June 21st we learn:—

The latest news from Delhi is that all was quiet there. A portion of the force from Nusseerabad had joined the rebels. The mutineers are said to be much broken and dispirited. Detachments are lying outside the city, on the Kootub side, to escape the fire. Summund Khan, one of the leaders, had decamped.

In the attack on the 19th, Major Tombs commanded one of the columns; he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him. Captain Brown, 1st Fusiliers, was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Wheatley, of the 54th, and four men, were killed.

On the evening of the 19th an attack was made on the rear army by the mutineers from Nusseerabad with six guns. The Rajah of Jheend's force first engaged them, when the artillery and 9th Lancers advanced, and the mutineers were driven back. Early next morning the attack was renewed, and a contest ensued. The mutineers were routed with great slaughter, and one gun and two ammunition waggon were taken. Colonel Yule, of the 9th Lancers, was killed. The Jheend men behaved with great gallantry.

Upwards of 200 of the mutineers were killed, and of our officers, Colonel Yule, 9th Lancers, Lieut. Humphrys, 20th N. I., Lieut. Alexander, 3rd N. I., were killed; Colonel Becher, Captain Daly, of the Guides, and four officers of the 60th Rifles, were wounded.

On the 23rd there was a long and desultory engagement which lasted till evening, the mutineers taking advantage of the cover afforded by the numerous garden enclosures near the scene of action. Of the British army, Captain Jackson was killed, and Col. Welshman and four other officers wounded. The mutineers left about 500. The latest despatch dated Lahore, June 30, says:—

Further details have been received of the account at Delhi on the 23rd, on which occasion the efforts of the mutineers were more determined than on any previous one. It is said that their dead, at the close of the day, were counted by hundreds, their aggregate being estimated at not less than a thousand. It is stated that our artillery did great execution, while the killed on our side did not exceed twelve. Lieutenant Harris, of the 2nd Fusiliers, was wounded, and Lieutenant Chalmers, of the Guides, slightly. The gardens and buildings outside the city, in which they had sheltered themselves, and given us much annoyance, have been taken possession of by us; and it is said that, since the above date, they have, in a marked manner, evinced less boldness in their attacks than heretofore.

Up to the evening of the 26th there had been no more fighting at Delhi. Our reinforcements were arriving. The Bareilly mutineers were at Gurmuckteser ghaut, unable to cross. A Cossid had reached Delhi from Agra, reporting all well there. There was heavy rain at Umballa yesterday. The 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, (500 sabres) under Captain Hughes, were at the ghaut, opposite Ferozepore on the 26th, and would resume their march downwards the same night.

The mutineers made several attacks on our pickets on the 27th, but were repulsed with loss. The rains appear to have set in. The bridge at Baghput has been broken, and the river has now become swollen by the rain.

So much for the official news, which is meagre enough. The *Delhi Gazette* of June 19 says:—

The wounded inside the city are said to amount to two thousand. Sickness is daily thinning the ranks of the insurgents. The Bareilly mutineers are reported to be outside the city gates. The insurgents will not admit them, as they either fear a surprise, or else will not add to the already crowded state of the city. A force is to be detached to attack the Jullundur mutineers. Colonel Chamberlain is to be Adjutant-General; Colonel Nicholson to succeed him in command of the Sikh force. The troops continue wonderfully well. The 9th Lancers and Captain Money's troops of Horse Artillery greatly distinguished themselves on the 14th. The assault was not to take place until reinforcements arrived; and they were hourly expected by carriage dawk.

The following extracts from letters from the camp, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, are significant:—

The order of the day here, as regards the siege, seems to be "delay" till reinforcements arrive. Shortly (within a week I believe) 1,500 European bayonets, two troops of horse artillery, and two Sikh regiments may be expected in this camp. Then for a tragedy, such as the Chandney Chowk has certainly not witnessed since the days of Nadir Shah. If anything escapes destruction may it be the Palace gardens, with the mango trees, cascades, and fountains, and the ice pits. *Du rede let* archaeologists and antiquaries write and fight.

Ever since the day we have arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to sun, fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their desperate attacks.

Our reports from the city to-day are much better;

they are said to be disheartened, and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, "What's the use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it?" We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th—the ground was horrible to look at. Our supports are coming from Ferozepore, Jullundur, and Lahore.

There cannot (says the *Calcutta Englishman*) be fewer than 7,000 Europeans now before the place, if indeed they are not already inside. The native portion of this force has proved itself trustworthy; and, considering the powerful artillery now at General Barnard's command, and the strength of his cavalry arm (3,500 sabres), we shall have room to express the deepest dissatisfaction if the blow which is here struck be not final so far as the mutineers of Meerut, Delhi, and Nusseerabad are concerned.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.

(From the *Bombay Times* of July 14.)

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection. During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futteghur, Mhow, and Indore; and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow, and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the Hills, where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shot gun being fired as the signal about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon amongst them, the cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grape shot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynce Tal in the Hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded; the whole of the officers (29th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynce Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 5th ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any further violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavour to escape by boat, and were allowed quietly to embark. What followed is thus related by one of the party:—

As we were getting into the boat, we saw the Sepoys of the 22nd rushing towards the Treasury; there were about two lakhs and 40,000 rupees in Captain Drummond's house (where the treasure had been placed). On reaching a place called Begumunge, about ten miles below Fyzabad, we met some mutineers encamped; at half-past one, these men fired on us; there were 800 or 900 of them; about 100 men fired on us when we were 600 yards off; Colonel Goldney advised our pushing off to the opposite bank of the Gogra; we got on an island among some jhow fields. The mutineers got into dinghees and followed us; we made for the main boat from the island; there were about forty or fifty yards of water between us. Major Mills was drowned. The sergeant-major, Lieutenant Bright, and I were taken prisoners, and taken to the camp of the mutineers, who were men of the 17th and 37th Native Infantry and the 17th Irregular Cavalry. We were taken before the Soobedar commanding the rebels. I do not know his name; he was a Hindoo, and belonged to the 17th Native Infantry. He was an old man, slightly made, about five feet eight inches high, with grey hair; no hair on his face and dark complexion. He asked us who we were; we replied. He then appealed to the Mussulmans on the Koran, and to the Hindoos on the cow, not to injure us, and told us to go away. Two men of the 17th then stepped out and shot the Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant Bright. I was rescued by an artilleryman and was hid in a serai at Begumunge and sent off in disguise. While we were talking to the Soobedar, some fifteen or sixteen of the Irregular Cavalry and ten or twelve Sepoys, went after the remainder of our party. We heard firing across the river; the party returned, and reported they had killed Colonel Goldney and six other officers, and that three had escaped. On arriving at Tanda, on the 10th inst., I heard people in the serai saying that six or seven officers had been killed, and two or three were sheltered by some zemindar in Goreskpoor district. After this, I came *vid* Mattoopoor, Shahgunge and Juanpore. Capt. Reed, Deputy Commissary; Capt.

A. P. Orr, Assistant Commissary; Mr. E. O. Bradford, ditto, and Capt. Thurnburn reached Rajah Maan Sing's house, and he promised shelter and protection. When I was at Mattoopoor, I heard that the above officers were going down in boats, with their families, escorted by some of the Rajah's guard. At Tanda I heard that a Mr. Fitzgerald, clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, and overseer sergeant Hurst, who were escorting the families of some sergeants to Allahabad via Sultanpore, were killed and the women and children also murdered; I don't know what has become of the officers who were in the boats behind us when we left Fyzabad.

We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station, and whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems to have been characterised by the strangest moderation. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject:—

The account of the mutiny of the 22nd Regiment beats any romance; they guarded their officers and their Bungalows after mutinying, placed sentries over magazines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the townspeople and servants from looting, held a council of war, in which the Cavalry (Fisher's Irregular) proposed to kill the officers, but the 22nd objected, and informed the officers that they would be allowed to leave, and might take with them their private arms and property, but no public property as that all belonged to the King of Oude. Their officers asked for boats; the rebel Commissary General, a Resaldar, was ordered to provide them; he did so, but merely small dinghies, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and then they were presented with 900rs. which the rebels had taken from the treasure chest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to their duty, they respectfully assured them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, and the Subadar Major of the 22nd Regiment had been appointed to the command of the station, and that each corps had appointed one of their officers to be their chief.

We are as yet without particulars of the mutiny at Sangor, the news of which reached us on the 8th instant from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities has as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken refuge in the fort. Sangor is the chief station in the districts known as the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, and must have a considerable European population in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same territories, much uneasiness must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have found refuge in the fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the head quarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there, have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion in the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that beside Mrs. Skene and family, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson have been killed. Altogether twelve of our countrymen and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two Custom's officers, who have reached Agra.

Of the whole country of Rohilkund, Futteghur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th regiment has unquestionably given in, simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumour prevailed in Allahabad on the 23rd instant as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place. We take it from the *Englishman* of the 29th ultimo:—

Did the report of the massacre reach you of the Futteghur fugitives? It passed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. 132 Europeans, men, women, and children, in fifty boats left Futteghur for this place.

They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep; one round shot struck poor Mrs. — and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at, then literally hacked to pieces with Tulwars. Report says not one escaped.*

At Mhow the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied, the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3rd Nizam's cavalry prove staunch they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within fifty miles of Mhow some days ago.

We know little of the state of matters at Indore, beyond the fact that the two regiments of the Maharajah Holkar have openly mutinied, and proceeded with the Bengal regiments towards Oojein, on their way, as is supposed, to Delhi. The Maharajah seems to be in no way implicated in this business, but to have acted with the same good faith that has characterised the conduct of the Gwalior Prince.

The whole Punjab remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the commissioner, and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regi-

ments have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi, but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudda, from Mhow to Bundelkand, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Malligaum, under the command of Colonel C. H. Somers, and the troops are already on their march thither.

General Woodburn's movable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories, and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. We regret to learn that the general has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. Col. C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. General Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember the 1st Regiment Nizam's Cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force at that station will doubtless overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

(From the *Calcutta Englishman*.)

Our communication with the Upper Provinces is so completely cut off, the country is so infested with bands of marauders and brigands, that we get no regular news beyond Allahabad, nor shall we till Cawnpore is relieved, and the road to Agra reopened. A little light is, however, beginning to penetrate the darkness. The native bankers are known to receive early and accurate intelligence, and for the last few days their operations have indicated confidence in the restoration of order. They have sent about ten lakhs in money and some goods also up the river by a steamer, and have been readily purchasing Government securities.

The Government has commenced a prosecution against a wretched little Bengalee paper. The proprietor has been held to bail in 20,000 rupees, and is terribly frightened, declaring that he knew nothing of the acts of his editor.

Lord Canning has done a little bit in the Louis Napoleon style; he has given a warning to the *Friend of India*, that his license will be taken away if he again transgresses the narrow limits assigned him. We wish his lordship had the courage to take another leaf out of the French Emperor's book by marching out the traitors, of whom he has a list, and shooting them on the gallows. One such example would be worth a hundred lectures to the press.

(From the *Friend of India*.)

The fire must needs burn out when the fuel is exhausted; and the mutinies have almost ceased, because there are few corps left to be operated upon. A close scrutiny of the *Army List* made a few days since by competent persons, gave a total of seven regiments which, it was supposed, might be relied upon as being really loyal, but for a policy of insurance on even their loyalty a heavy premium would have to be paid. The community have become stupefied with the succession of disasters, to which there is no set-off save in the isolated instances of bravery and fortitude furnished by Lawrence, Wheeler, and Neile, who challenge admiration by the way in which they hold the ground covered by their tents and guns. Day after day and week after week rolls on, and tidings from Delhi grow fewer and fainter. . . .

The last reliable information from General Barnard's camp was to the effect that he had made a hole in the city wall, and had sat down before it. . . . It will be recollected that some time back we spoke of a rumour that two native regiments in the camp of Sir Henry Barnard had mutinied, and were in consequence cut to pieces. The story of the crime was true enough, but not so that of the punishment. The Commander-in-chief was afraid of the responsibility of action, and soothed the mutineers into good humour. We do not blame the public for believing the whole tale. It was hardly possible to suppose that a body of Sepoys would have dared to show insubordination in the presence of several European regiments, but still harder to believe, that having rebelled, they should escape scot free. . . . It is singular that energy and power should be incapable of combination, but certainly recent events would seem to establish the paradox. Colonel Neile, with 137 men of her Majesty's 10th regiment, and 37 of the Madras Fusiliers, could establish order at Benares and punish three regiments, while General Barnard with some hundreds of European troops at his beck dared not to cut up the mutinous 5th and 6th. Every man who owes us a grudge believes that the time has come to exact payment. No idea can be formed as yet of the utter state of disorganisation which prevails in the Upper Provinces. Trade is wholly destroyed, the public highways everywhere overrun by thieves; the dispossessed Zemindars in nearly all the villages have emerged into daylight, and ousted their successors. Scores of petty Rajahs have proclaimed their independence, and make up for defects of title by ceaseless activity in the work of robbery and murder. Of all the villains engaged in these congenial pursuits, Nana Sahib would appear to be the most bloodthirsty. This man is the adopted son of the late ex-Peshwa Bajee Rao, and as such laid claim to the reversion of his enormous pension, but the Government overruled his pretensions, and he is now reaping the harvest of his revenge. He has organised a corps of assassins, and not a day passes in which some poor hunted European is not brought in and literally hacked to pieces. . . .

Sattara has been recently thrown into considerable alarm, but the panic has now subsided, owing to the judicious conduct of Mr. Rose. On the 11th of June it was commonly reported that there was to be a rising of all the Mahrattas. There were 500 malcontentes in the city, and 800 from the Bore country were en route. Lieutenant Kerr was at once ordered off to arrest the insurgents. He had but 50 men, and with these he accomplished in 20 hours 50 miles. His sudden appearance, though he met with no armed force, was productive of no slight good. The would-be rebels were astonished, and when they thought themselves most secure were confronted by an armed force. The arrival of an European force from Poonah has given an additional sense of security.

At Hyderabad there has been considerable alarm, and some real danger. Seditious placards were posted in some parts of the town, and a Sepoy, the bearer of a treasonable message to the townspeople, was captured; but the Arabs proved staunch, and, being placed at the gates of the city, effectually debarred the Sepoys from holding any communication with the disaffected among the inhabitants. The Bhutpore levies have proved as treacherous as the Mehidpore Contingent, but, as a set-off, the Malwah Contingent have behaved most nobly. They resisted all the attempts of the Cavalry to seize the Treasury at Mehidpore, and with far inferior forces finally beat them off.

The outbreak of the local troops at Nagpore has been quelled, and the ringleaders shot by sentence of court-martial. At Seetabuldee matters are in a very unsatisfactory state, but, luckily for the quiet of the province, Kamptee is garrisoned by Madras troops, or the whole country would have been in a blaze of insurrection. Sangor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, and Dumoh, were quiet on the 23rd ult., and Captain Pinkey had gone up from Jubbulpore to put down the Thakoor in Chundagree and Jhansi districts. He took with him four companies of infantry from Sangor, a few Irregular Cavalry, and half a battery of guns. Seetapore has fallen, and it is known that Major Birch and several officers of the 41st are killed, but no names have been furnished. Fears are entertained for the safety of Messrs. Christian, Thomason, and Thornhill, of the Civil Service, and there is a long list of brave and distinguished men missing, and most probably murdered, to which we dare not refer.

The bulk of the residents at Shahjehanpore were saved, it is said, by the interference of native servants. The mutineers wanted to fire upon the Europeans in the church, but the Syces protected them, and enabled them to quit the station, the magistrate, Mr. Ricketts, falling, however, a victim to the rebels. At Banda, the 1st Native Infantry, who were in possession of the treasure, were requested by the authorities to allow access to it, but refused. The Rajah's troops were ordered up to disarm them, but the congenial souls fraternised, and, helping themselves to the coin, compelled the Europeans to fly for their lives.

(From the *Madras Athenæum* of July 11.)

From Benares and Allahabad news has come that Colonel Neill and the Madras Fusiliers left the former for the latter place, and that he arrived just in time. It appears that the troops under his command at Allahabad have had several skirmishes with the rebels, and that the rebellion had spread among the city people, who, together with the mutineers, collected on the roofs of houses and poured on our advancing troops such a storm of bullets as to compel them twice to retire. It was then found necessary to shell the city. This was done, and then the rebels being driven out, retreated under a fanatic Moulavie four miles, to a strong position which they entrenched. The first attack upon them was not immediately successful. The European troops, steadily and gallantly covered by the faithful Sikhs under Brassyer, had to retreat, but the insurgents were so severely handled by our brave fellows that during the night after the attack they abandoned their position, leaving behind them 300 killed and wounded. The officers of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry were attacked in the evening while at mess; the senior ones succeeded when the alarm was given in rushing to parade, but the junior officers were slaughtered at the table—out of seventeen it is said only three survive. It is not stated how many Europeans have been murdered, but it is some consolation to know that a heavy retribution is being inflicted upon the cowardly and sneaking rebels in the city and the surrounding districts. The Fusiliers and their gallant colonel have nobly sustained the reputation of the Madras army. They seem to have rendered perfectly invaluable assistance, and to have arrived at each place in the very nick of time. The lives and property that have been saved by their exertions, and the insurrections that they have nipped in the bud, are services beyond praise.

From Oude the intelligence is very disastrous. Regiment after regiment of irregular cavalry and infantry has mutinied, and from Cawnpore, Sultanpore and Fyzabad all the Europeans who were enabled to do so have fled. The 5th of June was a terrible night in Cawnpore; all the houses were set on fire, a wind storm raged, and pillage and murder were rife in all directions. The force under General Sir Hugh Wheeler is encamped near the town, and the European residents are of course with it. He has been attacked twice by the rebels, but is holding his own.

At Sultanpore the English officials saw threatening symptoms for the people and kept away, no revenue could be collected, and they had evidently lost confidence in the Government. There was a mutiny and a massacre, but how many were killed is not known. Many have escaped to Allahabad, where they are in safety. The irregular troops at Tulse-pore have also mutinied, but we have no particulars. The Rajah of that place, Maun Sing, appears to be the commander-in-chief in Oude. He is a cousin of the Rajah of Nepal, and at the time of the annexa-

* Our Calcutta correspondent cautions us against placing implicit confidence in this dreadful story. No confirmation of its truth had been received. "We are," he says, "all extremely anxious on the subject, for of the 132 fugitives, ten must be the four missionaries and their wives, with two children." In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Granville declared the story to be a fabrication.

tion it was said that he could bring a force of thirty thousand men into the field. The Rajah of Bhithore has joined the rebels.

The accounts from Ghazepore, Saugor, Azimgurth, Jaunpore, the country round Benares and from all parts of the north-west provinces, speak of the rebellious state of the people. In most, if not all of these places, martial law has been proclaimed. The indigo planters are flocking into Benares for protection, and are said to be utterly ruined.

The natives of all creeds and castes (in Madras) held a public meeting the other day, at which they expressed their detestation of the fearful crimes that had been committed in the north-west, assured Government of their loyalty, and adopted an address to that effect. The address is now being signed by the native community, and therefore has not been presented to the governor.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 14th, has the following respecting the siege of Delhi:—

Our men, both Europeans and natives, though hard worked, were well and in capital spirits, while the pluck of the mutineers was evidently on the wane. Their attacks which, as we shall see presently, were at first of almost daily occurrence, and were conducted with great determination and perseverance, had become rare and feeble. Nor does this show only that the flame of their enthusiasm is dying out,—it may be taken I think, as establishing the fact that they had not been reinforced of late by other bands of mutineers to any considerable extent. Most of the earlier attacks were doubtless conducted by successive fresh arrivals, eager for the fray, and as yet lacking the experience which their beaten comrades had dearly bought. The feebleness of the latest demonstration from the city would seem to show that that bitter lesson had been learnt by the whole mass of the rebel soldiery congregated within it. . . . When I next write I hope to tell you of the fall of Delhi. I spoke just now of the resources of the mutineers. I now find, from excellent authority, that they have been firing two 24-pounders for every 18-pounder of ours. They have the largest arsenal in India, 200,000lb. of powder, many millions of percussion caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Their practice has been as good as ours—if not better. We have been very short of artillerymen. One day a party of the 9th Lancers attacked and took some of the enemy's guns, and worked them for the rest of the day, bringing them into the camp in the evening amid loud and well-deserved cheers.

Respecting the native princes he says:—

We are come to Central India. Here the whole of the Gwalior contingent—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—is up, as I told you in my last it was anticipated. Whether or no Scindia has identified himself with the cause of his mutinous soldiery is not yet known. He may be stanch, perhaps, or even probably is; but the old woman, his adoptive grandmother (I believe that is the relation between them), who goes by the name of the Bye-zabie, is undoubtedly busy bringing to bear against us her implacable zeal and her well-filled treasury. . . . Without a day's delay Holkar sent down a special messenger to the Bombay Government, informing them of his regret at what had taken place, assuring them that he should always be what he had hitherto been, the faithful friend of the English, and promising to raise fresh and trustworthy levies for the punishment of the mutineers and the preservation of order. Nor has he confined himself to mere protestations of loyalty. He has proved his sincerity by sending his treasure, to the amount of twenty-four lacs of rupees, into the fort of Mhow, where Captain Hungerford is opposing a gallant front to the danger, and declares that he can readily hold out till relieved. The loyalty of Holkar has been of the last importance to our cause in Central India.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* notices some unfavourable circumstances in respect to the siege of Delhi.

Delhi, the only British arsenal of magnitude in Central India, being in the hands of the rebels, General Barnard has been placed under the obvious disadvantage of fighting against a well-provided enemy with short and inadequate supplies of ammunition. The siege train which he took with him from Phillour was furnished with a limited quantity of shot and shell, and, strange to relate, was unaccompanied by artillerymen enough to work the guns. It was found necessary at the latest moment to draught a number of gunners from the various stations of Lahore, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, and other places, with the painful certainty that lives so precious cannot for the present be replaced in case of loss by wounds or sickness. The necessity for economising ammunition has not been confined to the artillery, but extends to that of small arms, now also likely to run short. The enemy, aware, no doubt, of these deficiencies, have harassed the besieging force by daily sallies, knowing that even when repulsed, they are inflicting incomparably greater injury on us than we can do to them.

He states that the country to the north and north-west of Delhi having been entirely cleared of rebels, we may expect to hear that Cortlandt's column, after reducing Hansi and Hissar, had joined General Barnard, and afforded him a useful reinforcement. The positions held by the rebels in the north-west of the kingdom of Oude and in Rohilkund, and their apparent determination not, or inability, to cross the Ganges, showed that it is their intention to endeavour to keep the country they now hold in the event of the fall of Delhi. The Bombay Government had put in force the New Gagging Act, under the same regulations as have been already obtained at Calcutta. From Madras we learn that the Rohillas have formed themselves into bands in the neighbourhood of Cud-dapah, and are ravaging the country. The 4th troop of Horse Artillery, and the 3rd company, 2nd battalion of Foot Artillery, from Bushire, had reached Bombay.

The following information as to the rains is important:—

The season here has been so different from those of former years that fears are entertained lest a drought

and consequent famine may follow. The monsoon, instead of yielding forty or fifty inches of rain, as it usually does, up to this date has given but twenty, and as most parts of India depend for existence on the monsoon its failure would entail an endless amount of misery. The prevalent fair weather—altogether exceptional at this time—has very much favoured the movements of our troops.

We (*Patriot*) regret to announce, on the authority of the letter subjoined, that Dr. Carl Buch, son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Manchester, was amongst the civilians massacred at Bareilly by the mutineers on the 31st of May. Dr. Buch was principal of the Government College at Bareilly, and was formerly connected with the London Missionary Society. Happily, Mrs. Buch and her sister, Miss Vaughan, by whom the following letter was written, have escaped in safety:—

Almora, June 17. Bareilly remained quiet, with the exception of a few false alarms, until Sunday morning, the 31st of May. The troops then had a parade at eleven o'clock (of their own ordering); they had possession of the guns, and at once fired all down the lines. The firing warned the civilians, all of whom escaped except six. Carl was among the six. But we did not learn the certainty of his death for twelve days. . . . The principal report, brought by a native resident at Bareilly, well known to Mr. Alexander, the commissioner, and to Captain Rumsey, acting officer here, is that these six were seized in the city of Bareilly on the day of the outbreak; three were executed on the Sunday evening, and three on the next morning. Among the first three was Dr. Hey, the other three were Dr. Hansbrow, Mr. Raikes, the judge, and dear, dear Carl! . . . They were all shot!

LETTER FROM GENERAL HEARSEY.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Hearsey, to his sister, Mrs. Colonel Hall, dated July 2, 1857:

The mutiny in the Bengal army has spread to every point of the compass it occupies, and we shall have to reconquer Hindostan proper by an army of Englishmen, and henceforward do nearly altogether without a native army, certainly without Mahomedans and Brahmans, or, indeed, any of the higher caste Hindoos as soldiers. The Sikhs are more faithful; their regiments of infantry and cavalry of 100 and 50 years' standing. The Bombay troops, also Madras, are still stanch. There never was any love lost between our Hindostanee native troops and the native Sepoys of these Presidencies.

Five or six European regiments from Burnah, Madras, and Ceylon have already gone up country. A moveable column of English troops and Royal Artillery is marching forward at Allahabad, and in a month or two I hope will be able to act in the Doab of the Ganges, and Jumna, and in Lucknow, or Oude country, also in Rohilkund, Delhi, the capital of Upper India, and one of our principal magazines, which was seized by the mutineers, who set up the pageant of a Great Mogul as their King and Emperor, has fallen to our troops. Seven thousand of the Sepoy mutineers are said to have fallen desperately defending it! This will be a sad blow to them, for it was the only magazine in their possession, and now they are deprived of their great munitions of war. The Allahabad assassins have been well punished by Colonel Neill, and our regiments of English Madras Fusiliers, the 78th Highlanders, and 84th, also 64th and 37th Queen's are all on their way there, also half of the 35th; the other half of that regiment I have here. I am afraid the heavy rains that have now commenced will prevent rapid movements, but the native Sepoys have quite a horror of marching about in the rains, whereas we can collect all our troops by our steamboats on the Ganges, and our troops will not be exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather; besides the mutinous troops have no European medical officers or medicine. Cholera has broken out among them, and their only chance of safety will be dispersion to their homes with whatever plunder they may have secured, which, no doubt, they will bury under the earth for some distant and future day.

The Joudpore Legion has marched to Ajmeer and Nusseerabad, for the troops at the latter station, as well as at Neemuteh, had mutinied. Sincerely do I pray that the Joudpore Legion will be true. As European troops are with it and Delhi has fallen, I hope it will not be tempted to follow the bad example that has been set to it. More than 40 regiments Regular and Irregular Cavalry and Infantry, but very few of Artillery, have mutinied.

The whole Indian army must be remodelled or reorganized, and half of it must be Englishmen. The country must be thrown open to colonization. No more petting of the murderers of women and children. Our European soldiery have vowed vengeance, and they will have it.

PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

It is understood that the Government has placed three regiments at Gibraltar, two ditto at Malta, one at Corfu, and two at the Cape of Good Hope, under orders of readiness for embarkation, should their services be required in India, the vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of the troops from the Mediterranean will be filled up by the volunteer regiments of militia, which force is expected to be embodied early in the ensuing month.

On Saturday an order from the Horse Guards arrived at the Commandant's offices, Chatham garrison, for the reinforcement of the 83rd and 78th Highlanders, to the number of 300 men of all ranks, with seven officers. They are to embark on Monday at Gravesend.

The celebrated Black Ball clipper *Lightning*, said to be the swiftest vessel in the world, was to leave Liverpool for Gravesend last Sunday night. The *Lightning*, which will be open to public inspection before embarking troops for India, will be towed round from the Mersey to the Thames.

On Thursday evening a banquet was given at North Walsham to celebrate the approaching departure of Major-General Windham, M.P., for East Norfolk, to assume the command of a division of the Bengal Army. The chair was occupied by the Hon. W. R. Rous, brother of the Earl of Stradbroke. The "health of General Windham" was very cordially

drunk. The gallant General, in returning thanks, proceeded to explain his conduct in Parliament. He then said that he had thought it his duty to apply to the Duke of Cambridge for active employment. The result was that he was about to take the command of General Reed's division before Delhi. General Windham added that he was sorry to say that, in his opinion, Delhi would not be taken quite so quickly as many men in this country thought it would be. The general was to embark on board the Indian mail packet *Colombo*, which leaves Southampton this day. He will arrive in Calcutta in about six weeks from this time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Cortlandt is not a German, as the Ministerial papers tell us, but a native, being the son of an English officer by a native lady; nor is he a general in the Company's service, but one of the old generals of Runjet Singh.—*Press*.

Sir Colin Campbell embarked at Suez for Calcutta on the 2nd on board the *Indus*.

The commercial letters by the mail announce the destruction by the rebels of many hundred boats coming down the Ganges laden with corn.

Peshawur was reported to be "disturbed." Three more regiments had been disarmed.

The *Englishman* states that a report was in circulation of the death of the King of Delhi, which is not unlikely, either from violence or from natural causes.

Private letters from Calcutta, dated the 4th of July, are all written in a more confident spirit. The daily arrival of troops was beginning to create a feeling of perfect security, and the native dealers would apparently have been disposed to resume on a moderate scale their purchases of goods for the up-country markets, but for the impossibility of finding means of conveyance. Prices had not experienced any further decline. Cartloads of fugitives, consisting principally of women and children, in a state of complete destitution, continued to reach the city from the disturbed districts.

News has been received from Meerut of the death of the gallant Willoughby, the result of the frightful injuries he received when he blew up the Delhi magazine.

The next Indian telegraph may be looked for on the 28th of August at the latest. The vessel will be the *Nubia*, a fast screw-steamer, and, as the recent loss of the *Erin* will cause a blank in the China mail, the possibility of a detention at Galle, waiting for its arrival, will be avoided.

General Sir Hugh Wheeler, who has so gallantly defended Cawnpore, is not the Colonel Wheeler who is under the ban of the Indian Government for his missionary zeal.

THE BENGAL ARMY.—In 1853 the Bengal native army numbered in all 83,946 men. Of these, 70,079 were infantry. Of the composition of the cavalry, the returns are silent, but the infantry was thus classified—Brahmins, 26,893; Rajpoots, 27,335; Hindoos of inferior castes, 15,761; Mahomedans, 12,699; Christians, 1,118; Sikhs, 50. The far greater number of recruits for this army were obtained, not from the Company's territories, but from the territories of a foreign prince—from Oude. They were either men in whose families the profession of soldier was hereditary, or young, daring idlers, who preferred the trade of arms to regular industry. They have been and are precisely the same materials as those of which the armies of the East have been composed from time immemorial. Their object in enlisting was to obtain a position which would enable them to gratify their irregular appetites—to lord it over the industrial classes.—*Daily News*.

Miscellaneous News.

Three boys have been drowned whilst bathing in the Medway at a place called Cliffe-Creek, near Rochester.

A death occurred in St. George's Hospital last week from the administration of a new anæsthetic, "amylene," to a man who was about to undergo an operation for a tumour in the back.

REPORTED FORGERIES AT LIVERPOOL.—A merchant, recently deceased at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching 300,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* are through forged acceptances to bills of exchange.

RAILWAY ACTS OF 1856.—The total number of miles authorised by acts passed in 1856 is 358; total abandoned, 39; authorised capital of the acts passed, 3,643,000*l.*; authorised loans, 2,141,426*l.*—Together, 5,784,426*l.*

The site of Covent Garden Theatre is now tolerably well cleared of the remains of the late building, and presents a very extensive but forlorn area to the eye. The Piazza Tavern will shortly be removed. It is proposed that the new opera house shall be completed and opened next season.

EMILY SANDFORD.—There is no truth in the report of the suicide of Emily Sandford, well known in connexion with the trial of Rush, the murderer. Mr. Postle, a magistrate of Norfolk, states:—"Miss Sandford was undoubtedly enabled by the contributions of the charitable to seek a home in Australia" in 1849, and has ever since conducted herself with the greatest propriety. She married at Adelaide, and has a numerous family, and returned with her husband, a man of high respectability, to Europe.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Mrs. Anne Escott, of Hartrow Manor, near Taunton, widow of Mr. Dickham Escott, formerly member for Winchester, has accidentally caused her own death: she swallowed a quantity of acetate of morphia, instead of a draught sent to her for a feverish affection; the two medicines

having been placed side by side on a shelf, in phials of the same size. Mrs. Escott quickly discovered her error; her medical attendant was in the house, and immediately employed the stomach-pump and administered emetics, but in vain.

INAUGURATION OF THE O'CONNELL STATUE AT LIMERICK.—The *Freeman's Journal* contains a full report of the proceedings at the inauguration of the O'Connell statue, which took place on Saturday at Limerick. Amongst the company present were the Earl of Dunraven, the Bishop of Bombay, Major Gavin, Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and W. Roche, Esq. The statue, which is the work of Mr. James Hogan, was unveiled, and the meeting addressed by Lord Dunraven, Mr. O'Brien, and other gentlemen. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

AN INFANT BURIED ALIVE.—On Wednesday last some little girls, whilst at play in the old churchyard of St. Mullins, county of Carlow, heard a moaning noise proceeding from one of the graves. They immediately took to flight, supposing some spirit of the departed was about to appear to them. They gave the alarm to the residents of the nearest house, the proprietor of which proceeded to the grave pointed out by the terrified children, and there, after removing a green sod on which had been placed a large stone, he found a male child, apparently about a fortnight old, still alive, but in an extremely weak and attenuated condition. The head constable at once procured a nurse for the child, and then proceeded to seek for information whereby the perpetrator of the abominable outrage might be discovered. He succeeded in arresting the supposed mother, who has been committed to take her trial at the next assizes.

EMBARKATION OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCE FOR CHINA.—On Thursday afternoon the Royal Marine force at Woolwich under orders for China, assembled on parade for inspection. This division of the force consists of a company of Royal Marine Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Holloway, and numbering five sergeants, three bombardiers, and eighty-four gunners, and will form the head quarters of the corps in China. Three companies of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, numbering 300 officers and men and fifty supernumeraries, for service in the gunboats and other vessels in the Chinese waters, complete the force now under orders, and these, with a detachment of the 3rd company 6th battalion Royal Artillery, for Hong Kong, formed in marching order at four o'clock, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal pier for embarkation. The streets were crowded with people, who incessantly cheered the troops, and the latter responded in a most hearty manner.

LIBERATION OF SPOLLEN.—On Wednesday morning James Spollen left the Richmond gaol, in a covered car, accompanied by an immense mob, and proceeded to the Broadstone, to a house adjoining the railway premises, where his son James has lodged since the commencement of the trial. After remaining here some time, he boldly sallied forth and addressed a large crowd of persons in terms pretty similar to those which he employed in the dock, abusing his wife and the Crown lawyers. The police are in possession of his cottage at the railway, which they have again searched, having been informed that a large portion of the company's money, not yet recovered, is secreted about the house. It is stated that Spollen has been going about, and in the most audacious manner soliciting subscriptions to compensate him for the loss he has sustained during his imprisonment. Stories of the strangest and most startling character are circulated about him, some of which, it is surmised, are not without foundation. *Saunders* of Saturday says:—"Yesterday James Spollen the younger entered the railway premises and presented a letter from his father to Mr. Osborne, the storekeeper, asking that a contribution might be made for his son, who he said could not be deserted, as he was to accompany him on 'a long journey.' The application was met with disgust and a flat denial from every man in the establishment. Shortly after he and his son James called on a car at Mr. Kemmis's house in Kildare-street; he, it appeared, was not at home, but later in the day, about four o'clock, they again called, but Mr. Kemmis would not see them, and they went away." Spollen's wife resolutely refuses to see or hear from him. Spollen has advertised that he will appear in the theatre at Dublin, and deliver a "personal narrative" of his late trial for this murder; admission one shilling!

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY PEERAGE CASE v. the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords was heard again on Friday, and the arguments were concluded. The Lord Chancellor then said the case was a very important one, and their lordships would require time to consider it. He moved that the decision should be postponed till next session. Lord St. Leonards concurred, and the committee adjourned.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday, there was a meeting for the choice of assignees under Mr. Humphrey Brown's estate, and the bankrupt was present, brought up from the Queen's Bench prison. Proofs of debt were tendered to the amount of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, and the discharge of Mr. Brown was ordered.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—Mr. Beckwith, a smith and engineer, has obtained at Croydon Assizes, a verdict against the Eastern Counties Railway for 750*l.* as a compensation for having been lamed for life by an explosion of the fog-signal factory at Stratford.—At Liverpool Assizes, Lawrence Hargreaves, a factory-overlooker, has obtained 210*l.*

compensation from the East Lancashire Railway for hurts caused by an accident on this line: this 210*l.* was in addition to 40*l.* already received. The company produced an agreement signed by the plaintiff, by which he consented to accept 40*l.* in full for all claims. For the plaintiff it was alleged that the signature to this document was fraudulently obtained—extracted by the company's surgeon while the patient was in a half-unconscious state. It appeared that the surgeon carries forms about with him ready to get the signatures of wounded people. However, the jury pronounced that there had been no fraud, though Hargreaves was not fully conscious of what he did when he signed the paper—the 40*l.* they considered as only part payment of compensation.

A SUNDAY BAND IN A COUNTY COURT.—On Wednesday the case of the tenants of the Leicester Race Course, against seven musicians, composing the Leicester Band, was heard in the Leicester County Court. This was an action to recover 13*l.* damages, for a share of which each performer had been served with two summonses. The case excited great interest. The facts of the case were admitted. After a lengthened hearing, his honour said he divested the case of all consideration connected with the Sunday question. There was no provision for these performances in the lease, and as three concerts in the week were stipulated for, the fourth appeared to the tenants as an unnecessary addition. Any number of persons were permitted to promenade on the ground, but for a band to station themselves, and by their performances to assemble numbers on a given spot, was to render them liable to an action for trespass. He therefore ordered the whole of the defendants to pay 1*l.* amongst them, each party paying their own legal expenses.

Literature.

On Education in its Constituents, Objects, and Issues: a Series of Essays and Lectures. By WILLIAM M'COMBIE. Aberdeen: George and Robert King.

MR. M'COMBIE'S name will be a sufficient guarantee to most of our readers for independence of thought and high and strong moral energy. In the essays and papers before us we have his contribution towards the question, which whether in its theoretical or practical aspect, may well be regarded as the great question of the day. Whatever be our underlying philosophical or religious system, we must of necessity hold that in education, rightly and comprehensively understood, lies the hope of future generations, or else abjure all faith in the ideal and possibilities of our human nature and in the resources which its Author has provided for its moral and spiritual well-being. Happy thought, that this grand work of education, this evolving from the depths of our constitution those forces and sensibilities by virtue of which we can become good, wise, and happy men and women, and stretch out our hands towards our lofty birthright, has not been by Divine wisdom devolved in its entirety upon faltering human will, disordered vision and misdirected energy; that whilst "we debate and quarrel about education bills, educational schemes, educational methods—whilst our ears ring with the din of controvertists on denominational systems, secular systems, religious systems—while some are for teaching all by rote, and others all by rule—while some are all for cramming, and others all for comprehending—the education of the people pauses not till those controversies, great or little as they may be, are settled and determined." Nay, how often is the technical educator, with his catechisms and his theories little more than the fly upon the wheel by which hearts and intellects are borne onward in the path of real moral and mental culture? "How much" we are again quoting from M'Combie, "do the infant and child—how much do the youth and maiden learn, apart from all set teaching, away from all schools; for good or for evil, how much?"

But true as this is, and satisfactory as it is to believe that there is an element, both within and without us, which is altogether beyond our control and responsibility, which works whether we will or no; it is no less true and no less fraught with suggestions of hope and of energy that here too we have a sphere of action which will ever task to the utmost our entire strength and activity. While everything around us has lessons to write upon the impressible mind and heart, while "the forests wave, the zephyrs play, the birds sing, and the streams murmur for all;" yet the most powerful source of influence of all is placed in our own hands. In the tender working of the personal affections, in the glow of righteous passion, in the refined aesthetic and intellectual sympathies, we have conditions and sources of power which, unfolding themselves from the first breath of conscious existence, make us capable of becoming to others what nothing that is not human is capable of being, and in the harmony or discord of which with the Divine will, lies our bliss and our ruin.

Affection—we agree with Mr. M'Combie—is the first principle of education. From infancy

it is given us in our boy or our girl;—like all God's best gifts in a way we can never understand. But given it is,—in the germ, that is to say; and alas for that child in whom, by the neglect of parents or the cruel exigence of society, this germ is crushed and destroyed. There must be a fearful retribution some day—too often it seems to us in the person of the innocent rather than the guilty—but that, we trust, will be clearer to us some day. Meanwhile it is with mothers chiefly that rests the issues of these incipient tendencies and susceptibilities. And on this point we will let Mr. M'Combie speak for himself—

"The school for that kind of love is around the hearth, and the great preceptor is the mother. . . . In that limited sphere, home—limited physically, but great morally—the mother, by her visible action, has the first place, by her invisible influence, much more. Wherever she approaches the true standard and ideal of her character, she is at once the inspiring genius and guardian angel of the household. The father of the family may be often absent on business, on journeys, at his labour; but she remains in the midst of her tender charge. All day long, and not seldom through weary nights, you may see her at her post; she is soothing their fretful cradle; she is preparing their food; she is making and mending their little articles of dress; she is hushing them to rest at night; she is stilling their morning clamours; she is bending, never weary, over their couch of sickness; she is prompting them at their primers; she is teaching them to lisp "Our Father." In short, she is the light in the dwelling, and her removal is like the sudden extinction of the sun in the firmament. Those who draw their life-nourishment from her breasts are with her, by day and by night, during the most susceptible stage of their being, and—far beyond what logic can fix or philosophy define—according to what she is do they become." (Pp. 202, 203.)

The readers of *Levana* will call to mind Richter's tender and impassioned eloquence upon this theme. We have quoted the above passage not only as a specimen of the author's manner, or as illustrative of his views; but from an intense and ever deepening conviction that it is here, in our homes, that heart and temper and imagination are shaped for good or for evil; that the home is the divinely prescribed and privileged circle of a mother's, and in his measure a father's, self-sacrificing and unrequited devotion.

From this basis of affection, developing into trust, reverence, and submission of will, Mr. M'Combie proceeds to the culture of the intellect, the sensibilities of taste, the moral and religious nature. But those who go to his book for any systematic plan of education, will not find what they want. Wisely, we think, he presents to us the dynamics rather than the mechanics of mental growth and formation; trusting to the right working of principles of life in their free unfolding as controlled by individual character. But the whole of the book is full of wise hints and guidance in every department of the subject. His views of religious and moral teaching seem to us particularly judicious:—

"The natural medium through which the idea of Divine authority is awakened in the mind of the child, is that of the authority of the parent, this authority being a fact both of sense and of consciousness. The feeling of reverence for parental authority must be early elicited if there is to be any moral discipline; and once elicited, everything should supply means of carrying it up and attaching it to God. He is the maker of the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth; animals and plants; the milk, the corn, the roots and fruits, which form our daily food, are from him. He is the framer of our bodies, from His inspiration we derive our rational faculties; and we are daily so dependant on Him, that it may be said 'in Him we live, move, and have our being.' The first aim of a wise moral culture is to induce a right state of the emotions; care and discipline have to be directed to this, long before the mind of the child is capable of comprehending the reasons which determine its rightness." (P. 101.)

And again:—

"As respects the young, it is pre-eminently true, that the practical teaching of religion is the only real teaching of it. If it is to be anything to them, it is to be the guide of a LIFE—of an untried life; a guide through a world presenting much delusive glitter, and in a path beset with innumerable snares. Their safety requires its recognition every hour of their lives. They have constantly to choose between good and evil; but then, they will choose very much as they have been made to feel. Here the Scriptures meet the requirements of the case, the Bible touches the springs of feeling. The young follow what they admire; the Bible not only presents models of human character, the finest and noblest the world has seen, but the one perfect model. In the life and death of Jesus Christ, we have all that humanity can be, and ought to be, in its highest moral and spiritual development. Action is regulated by law, but action is prompted by seeing others act. It is especially so with the young."

Here we must leave the author to our readers, especially to parents; assuring them that they will find in his volume very much to repay the most careful perusal. The essay on Individual Character is too well known to require any commendation from us. Hardly could anything more appropriate and more suggestive be placed in the hands of thoughtful youth. It is here republished with two other excellent lectures bearing upon the general subject.

We have marked a few inelegancies of expression: thus, imagination is spoken of, as in some nearly wanting; in a savage state, we are told "each man is found acting on his own hook:" parties is used for persons: without for unless.

They disfigure the purity of Mr. M'Combie's style though they do not mar its force.

The Chain of Lilies, and other Poems. By WILLIAM BRIGHTY RANDS. London: Knight and Son, Clerkenwell-close.

THIS is a pleasant little volume. In a very sensible and unpretentious preface, Mr. Rands informs us that it is his first venture for the "Isle of Palms." But if he has not published poems before, we are assured that it is not because he has not written any. These specimens show a mastery of the resources of versification, and a grace of expression rarely attained without much persevering discipline, and resolute rejection of less successful efforts. His readers will not find fault with him for having as yet published so little, if that little is done faithfully and well; as we are prepared to say that it is. The "Chain of Lilies" is a series of short poems, rendering the lights and shadows of a course of faithful love; the lights far predominating, and obtaining the complete victory at last. We could well have dispensed with the prose preamble and mock epilogue to the several fyttes of this lay; but readers will, if they agree with us in disliking these appendages, follow us in the very simple remedy to which we shall have recourse in giving the concluding one of the series: it tells its own tale:—

Now doubts and questions pass away;
Calmly we journey, hand-in-hand.
Uprisen is Love's perfect day
To light us to the blessed land.

Across the wilderness we fare,
As faithful hearts must always do;
The lions roar, but cannot tear
The life from friendship that is true.

And floating far, above their din,
Songs from the golden citadel
Come, calling distant pilgrims in,
So cheerily, I must sing as well:—

Sweet, clasp me close! The city shines from far;
Our path lies thither. Lift thy dearest eyes
And count her turrets painted on the skies!
There all the immemorial lovers are
Whose sorrows men shall weep while waters roll,
Whose names are household words from pole to pole,
Tender as childhood, sacred as a star.
Do thy feet bleed? Lean on me, I can bear!
The wise world tells us that the way is long,
Tearing into a smile its face of stone;
Far off I hear the blessed ones, in song
Welcoming pilgrims in the distance known.
Our chain of lilies, pure and white as snow,
Sits lightly on us. Could we go, we go!

One question Mr. Rands must excuse: Who are "the immemorial lovers?" and if their date is so long past that memory has no tale to tell of them—which is, we suppose, the meaning of the word—how comes it that their "names" are "household words from pole to pole?" And while we are upon words, we would point out to Mr. Rands that *business* is utterly indefensible; even as he has used it in page 5:—

"When all the business busy slept."

But these are isolated blemishes. The author hands to us, in the "Chain of Lilies," his indentures to the service of Love, "tender and true;" but he can strike other strings and stir other feelings. Some of his lyrics are pitched in the true heroic key, as, for example, that entitled "Fighters and Seers," or again his "Plea for Italy." We can find room but for one more extract, from that headed "The Waiting Angel" (p. 75).

The poet who should break his lyre
Because he could not make the wire
Echo the music of the spheres
In perfect tones to mortal ears,
Translate all utterance of the gods
In the rude phrase of mortal clods,
Fling from its delicate frame of gold
The thunder, awful as it rolled,
No bard were he! He says his best—
Celestial law provides the rest.

The man who will not gird his loins
For that which Truth or Love enjoins,
Because he knows his work, when wrought,
Will fall below his hope and thought,
Is no true workman. Let him do
The thing his conscience points him to;
And he shall find the seed he cast
Spring up when many days are past,
Whilst every honest deed will bring
A training for that nobler thing
For which Archangel Duty waits,
Keep occasion's golden gates
For such as watchfully pursue
His long, laborious avenue;—
Many she calls, but chooseth few,
To crown at last when crowns are due.

The most unsatisfactory poems in the volume are those in which there is an attempt at humour. The fun is decidedly dreary. Mr. Rands will do well too, to be on his guard against the hard, declamatory, vein into which he has fallen in the piece entitled "The Avatar of Woman." It is uncongenial to the true spirit of poetry.

We here take our leave of Mr. Rands. Here is proof enough that with true and fine feeling, he lacks not "the accomplishment of verse." We hope the next time he comes before us, it will be with something to show that he possesses too that imaginative and creative gift without which he may indeed be a sweet singer, but falls short of the poet's most envied crown.

Atheisms of Geology. Sir C. Lyell, Hugh Miller, &c., confronted with the Rocks. By J. A. S. London: Stephenson and Spence, 23, Paternoster-row.

POOR J. A. S.!! He is a man in a most unenviable state of mind. We are a nation of Atheists. Pye Smith was an "Atheist." Sir Charles Lyell ditto. Poor Hugh

Miller also, and Buckland, and Sedgwick, and Ansted, and Sir Roderich Murchison, all "Atheists." Nothing else. That's the word, says "J. A. S.," and "fearlessly stakes his Bible" against all "geological threats," and "risk to be encountered" from those "who are foolhardy enough" to think J. A. S. should be looked after by his friends. J. A. S. belongs to a school almost fossilised. He thinks God created this world, with all its mighty mountains of granite, and all its vast accumulations of stratified rocks, in exactly six times twenty-four hours: "all the traces of time and progress" written on the earth's crust are mere assertions of the geologic Atheist: and all the organic remains found in rocks and in "dens and caves of the earth" were stowed away, in order, by the all-conquering deluge recorded in Genesis. It never seems to occur to "J. A. S." that there are at least two difficulties in the way of his theory. One is this, that supposing the Noachian deluge did it all, it must have been a very orderly and sensible flood: it put the trilobites down below in the Silurian rocks, and nowhere else; it put the fish into the old red sandstone; it put the great saurians into the oolitic group of rocks; it put the palms and ferns into the coal measures; and some fossils analogous to existing species of animals and plants into the tertiary deposits: so that really after all the flood was no flood, only a great house-keeper, tidying up this naughty planet, and everywhere are seen the proofs of her orderliness and love of arrangement. Then there is this other small difficulty which J. A. S. expects to be assailed with by the clamorous blasphemies of infidelity: that we find no remains of man, nor of man's works amongst the fossiliferous rocks. Armenia has been thoroughly searched,—we suppose J. A. S. will admit this,—and not a trace of man or of man's works is to be found in the actual scene of the Noachian deluge. Surely those "giants" had bones as big and as strong as a mouse, or a "timid deer, a cony, or a dove." Well, if as J. A. S. says, these caves are "the beds of those strong swimmers that vainly strove, and never yet could swim beyond the far-spread, stark, and still out-stretching shoals of drifting dead, with which, in sullen answer to their dreadful mission, those wrathful, dark, avenging waters everywhere, hold that gaunt, finished judgment up to God," (p. 57) how is it we never pick up a bone of man? There were men, and mighty ones too, on the earth when the flood came—but where are their remains?—annihilated we suppose, and the mouse's fossilised. Some people have prodigious impudence. We have bestowed more time on this octavo of rubbish than it is worth: our object has been determinately and ruthlessly to write down that class of minds, under whom J. A. S. enlists, who are the recruiting officers of scepticism, and who trouble us greatly by their impertinence, their ignorance, and their want of grammar. J. A. S. is too pious we fear to read Shakespeare, but we remember old Dogberry with gratitude, and accept thankfully his explanation of this fruitless abortion of the brain, "A good old man, Sir; he will be talking, Sir; as they say, 'When the age is in, the wit is out.' God help us, it is a world to see! Well said, 'I faith, neighbour Verges—will two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind.' Henceforth J. A. S. learn your place, and be modest—go behind.

Light from the Cross. Sermons on the Passion of our Lord. Translated from the German of Dr. A. THOLUCK, of Halle. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THIS is by far the most profitable volume of sermons on a special theme that we remember; and one of the most interesting works in practical religion, founded on popular exposition of the Scriptures, that has ever come to us from Germany. It justifies Tholuck's fame as a preacher; and makes one understand his great moral power over the students that lovingly surround him, and the large congregations that flock to his ministry. His vigour of thought, his spiritual insight, his rich and healthy sentiment, his glowing imagination, his intense fervour, his wise practicalness,—are such as must sway the minds and subdue the feelings of men. These sermons have much less exposition and argument than the higher order of English preachers have been accustomed to give us; but they combine with biblical instruction more of simple fruitful meditative thought, and much more of personal address, and searching and pathetic appeal, than even our highest preachers have often attained to. The English pulpit could not, ought not to, become like the German,—national character and religious conditions forbid: but the German pulpit, as represented by Tholuck, may teach the English a great deal that would wonderfully develop its power.

There are two series of sermons in this volume,—one on "The Sufferings and Death of our Lord," which, notwithstanding its beautiful expositions, and its practical power, will strike most English readers as somewhat diffuse, and even, perhaps, as strained in tone: but the other series, on "The Cross a Revealer of the Hearts of Men," is most truly original, weighty, and heart-moving, and must exercise a purifying and hallowing influence on every sincere mind. The conception of these discourses is, that the appearance of Jesus Christ in the flesh is the test which tries and brings to light what is in every human heart,—thus, his passion makes manifest in Caiaphas, to what a degree the heart may harden itself against the truth,—and in Pilate, to what a degree the human heart is capable of shallowness and vanity,—and in Peter, to what an extent the heart may waver in its attachment to Him in whom confessedly it has found

the words of eternal life,—and so on, as to other persons around our Lord in the hours of his trial and death.

As these Sermons were delivered to a congregation of which students formed a considerable part, they have often special reference to young men; and, while full of interest and profit for all devout minds, they will, as the translator suggests, "be found useful to students, and to thoughtful, inquiring young men generally."

German for the English. First Reading Book. Easy Poems with Interlinear Translations, and Illustrated by Notes and Tables, chiefly Etymological. By A. SONNENSCHNEIN and J. S. STALLYBRASS. D. Nutt.

A VERY useful book; evidently the joint work of a German and an Englishman. The beginner will find the comparative tables of kindred English and German words of great assistance to the memory. Perhaps, however, the Latin and Greek parallels had better have been given systematically or altogether omitted, as the exceptional instances are calculated to produce a false impression. We have a dislike to interlinear translations for what seem to us good reasons, but in this matter the teacher and learner must form their private judgment. Those who agree with us, however, may advantageously use them for occasional reference.

Gleanings.

The herring fishing is being prosecuted with more success this year than for a year or two past.

The first stone of the new Needles lighthouse has just been laid near the south-west edge of the Lower Cliff. It will be visible thirty miles from land.

The entertainments in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold have already realised more than 2,000*l*.

A sister of Kossuth is receiving boarders at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. The illustrious Hungarian refugee lectures in Glasgow early next month, on our "Foreign Relations."

In the year ended March 31st last, the sums of money transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from various persons as "Conscience Money," amounted to no less than 5,982*l*. 13*s*.

During the week, says the *Stirling Journal*, the takes of salmon and grise have been altogether unprecedented. One day nearly a ton of fish was caught in the Forth below Cambuskenneth Abbey.

The booksellers of London, says the *London correspondent* of the *Inverness Courier*, have resolved upon the issue of a new English dictionary, as much better than Richardson's, as Richardson's is better than Johnson's or Walker's.

The Victoria Regia, or royal water lily, in Kew Gardens, is now flowering in the tropical aquarium, recently erected for growing it at a cost of 3,000 guineas. The gardens and lawn of 100 acres are now most delightful after the rain.

The *Clerical Journal* announces that the late commencement witnessed the first admission of a Jew to a degree in the University of Cambridge, in the person of Mr. Arthur Cohen, a nephew of Baron Rothschild.

There is (says a Boston paper) a calm, sedate, intelligent Indian, Muththew, who is pursuing his studies and researches in the State Library, intruding on no one, disturbing no one. He is preparing a history of his own tribe, the Mohicans.

A well-known West-end music-seller told us (*Morning Post*) the other day that to provide tickets "for Spurgeon" is as much a branch of his business as to supply tickets for the Opera or the French Theatre—that fashionable ladies drive to his shop, and give orders at the same time for tickets for Albert Smith, Spurgeon, and Christy's Minstrels.

The late Dr. Badham was an enthusiastic collector of British mushrooms, and maintained, in a cleverly-written book, that we have more than thirty good eatable species of this "important and savoury food, which, from ignorance or prejudice, are left to perish ungathered." "I have witnessed whole hundred-weights of rich wholesome diet," says the author, in the glow of his enthusiasm, "rotting on the trees, woods teeming with food, and not a hand to gather it, in the midst of potato blight, poverty, and all manner of privations. I have, indeed, grieved over the straightened condition of the lower orders, to see pounds innumerable of extempore beef-steaks growing on our oaks."

Byron was a Whig, because he fell into the society of young Whigs at Cambridge, who established a Whig club, and dined together. Byron went for the sake of the dinner. He used to tell an anecdote, which he always prefaced by saying, "It must be allowed they were well read in history." At one of these dinners the present Duke of — presided, and rose up to give a toast. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will give you the noble cause for which" (here he turned round to Hobhouse, and asked in a whisper, "Which of them died on the field?" and not getting any answer, he continued) "for which Sydney died on the field and Hampden on the scaffold."—*Raikes' Journal*.

In the same vol. of *Raikes' Journal*, we find the late Duke of Wellington saying to the writer, "Did you hear what happened at the wedding?" meaning that of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Raikes replying in the negative, he continued, "When we proceeded to the signatures, the King of Hanover was very anxious to sign before Prince Albert, and when the Queen approached the table he placed himself by her side, watching his opportunity. She knew very well what he was about, and just as the archbishop was giving her the

pen, she suddenly dodged round the table, placed herself next to the prince, then quickly took the pen from the archbishop, signed, and gave it to Prince Albert, who also signed next, before it could be prevented."

The following severe description of the character of the late John Wilson Croker was calmly uttered by one of the first men of the time:—"Croker is a man who would go a hundred miles through sleet and snow, on the top of a coach, in a December night, to search a parish register, for the sake of showing that a man is illegitimate, or a woman older than she says she is." He had actually gone down into the country to find the register of Fanny Burney's baptism, and revelled in the exposure of a mis-statement of her age; and the other half of the commentary was understood to have been earned in the same way.

The following conversation in *Blackwood* may furnish a hint to the Protestant Association.—My wife's grandfather was put into Chancery just as he was growing up, and never grew afterwards:—never got out of it—nought ever does. There's our churchwarden comes to me with a petition to sign agin the Pope. Says I, "That old Pope is always in trouble—what's he bin doin now?" Says he, "Spreading! He's got into Parlymint, and he's now got a Colledge, and we pays for it. I doesn't know how to stop him." Says I, "Put the Pope into Chancery along with wife's grandfather, and he'll never hold up his head agin."

Melbourne (remarks the *Examiner*) has now also more omnibuses than any English town excepting London; a cab-stand; clusters of church spires, handsome banks, an enormous theatre that makes bankrupt all who speculate upon it; thoroughfares for the improvement of which half a million was borrowed; a massive building for the two houses of its Colonial Parliament; an expensive university (with but a dozen students); shops with plate-glass fronts, basaltic piles of warehouse, and a mayor and corporation, to which turtle is supplied from near the shores of Moreton Bay, whence it is conveyed in steamers by way of Sydney, a coast line of twelve hundred miles, that Melbourne aldermen may not languish for want of calipash and calipee.

One of the sights most astonishing to a new arrival in India from Europe is the number of attendants appointed to wait upon English children. "During the evening drive one sees, at some little distance, a long train of people advancing at a slow pace. What can it be? Is it the body of a Hindoo carried forth to be burnt, or a religious procession? As they come near we see women in white, natives with parasols, then ponies; and soon perceive, among the crowd, some little children: they are taking their evening airing. The women in white are the ayahs; they wear white saris, gold bangles, and nose-rings; one carries a pale-faced 'chotah butcha' (little child), 'in long petticoats,' and over the infant's head a native man servant holds a parasol; then comes a small carriage, drawn by a man, and in it sits another child. The procession ends with a pony, on which is a little boy; he is held on by one attendant, while another leads the animal: both the young charioteer and rider are protected from the evening sun by servants carrying parasols, and thus they all creep on for an hour every evening at the same funeral pace."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BOTANIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in this paper, headed "A Fact for Physiologists," in which the Nottingham Medical Reform Society propose to send free to all applicants the Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, lately discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—It may be interesting to our readers to state that Mr. Alex. Ross, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has introduced a Hair Dye that produces a light brown colour upon the hair, an acquisition hitherto, we believe, not obtained. The objection to hair dyes has been that they produce a jet black colour only. By this discovery it is likely that they will be more extensively used than they have been, particularly those manufactured by Mr. Ross, as no hurtful effect is sustained by the skin by his preparations.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—SUMMER MEDICINE.—A notion that sometimes prevails amongst enfeebled invalids, and persons of delicate constitution, who suffer from the effects of a tropical climate, or the depressing languor occasioned by the close and heavy atmosphere of an English summer, is, that Cod Liver Oil is an unfit remedy in such cases—or, in other words, is not a "summer medicine." This has, undoubtedly, been found to be true with reference to the pale or yellow variety, and the ordinary oils usually retailed, which, according to Dr. Granville, Dr. Radclyffe Hall, and other eminent physicians, too frequently cause nausea and indigestion, and do not agree with bilious patients. The effect produced by Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, however, is entirely different, and its powerful reparative and restorative properties have been remarkably manifested by imparting strength and vigour in convalescence or natural feebleness, and in cases of exhaustion and prostration produced by the influence of unhealthy climates or vicissitudes of temperature, or excessive lassitude and fatigue, where life even appeared at its lowest ebb. Its action, as described by Taufflieb, Brafeld, and Dr. Carey, is "unlike that of the ordinary tonics, and it has, in consequence, been resorted to with the most wonderful effect, after the whole range of these has been in vain exhausted."

BIRTHS.

August 4, at Clephane-road, Canonbury, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of a son—grandson of the Martyr of Emmanga.

August 11, at 22, Chaloot's-villas, Adelaide-road, the wife of Mr. JEREMIAH SMITH, of a son.

August 13, at Quarry Bank, Cheshire, the wife of EDWARD HYDE GRUB, Esq., of a daughter.

August 14, at Mercer-terrace, Upper Holloway, the wife of Mr. PHILIP WILLIAMS, of a daughter.

August 15, at Buckingham-terrace, Liverpool, the wife of Mr. JOHN GRIFFITH, of a son.

August 17, at St. Albans, Herts, the wife of Mr. JOHN EDMONDSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 11, at the English Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, by the Rev. William Chalmers, W.

D. ANDERSON, Esq., to LYDIA, only daughter of JOHN M. FRASER, Esq.

August 11, at the Old Gravel-pit Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. J. Davis, Mr. G. W. BURGE, of King Edward's-road, Hackney, to ANN, eldest daughter of the late BENJAMIN KELSEY, Esq.

August 12, at the Registrar's Office, Coventry, by license, HENRY STONE, to ELEANOR, second daughter of JOSEPH CASH, Esq., all of Coventry.

August 12, at the Above-Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, the Rev. ROBERT S. ASHTON, B.A., of St. Helier's, Jersey, to LOUISA, second daughter of the late SAMUEL PAYNE, Esq., of Southampton.

August 12, at Ingestre, Stafford, the Most Noble the Marquis of LOTHIAN, to the Lady CONSTANCE, daughter of the Right Hon. Earl TALBOT.

August 13, at the Congregational Church, Bowdon, by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Darwen, ALEX. ECKLES, Esq., of Liverpool, to EDITH MARY, second daughter of the late JOHN SPEIR HERON, Esq., of Bowdon.

August 13, at the Catholic Church, St. John's-wood, by the Very Rev. Canon Neill Talbot, brother of the bride, LEWIN BENTHAM BOWRING, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor of Hong Kong, to MARY LAURA, daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir JOHN TALBOT, G.C.B., of Rhodehill, Devonshire.

August 15, at the parish church of Camberwell, JOHN N. TREBIDDER, Esq., civil surgeon, Cawnpore, East Indies, to EMILY HOOTON, fourth daughter of R. S. COURTES, Esq., of Falmouth, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

August 6, at Kerr-street, Northampton, MARION DAVISON, eldest daughter of BENJAMIN and MARIA LOVELL, aged two years and nine months.

June 8, in Oude, killed by mutineers of the 17th Regiment, Lieutenant and Adjutant ARTHUR BRIGHT, of the 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, aged twenty-six, sixth son of ROBERT BRIGHT, Esq., of Abbot's Leigh, Somersetshire.

August 8, killed by falling from the cliff at Portland, JOSEPH EDMONDS AUFY, Esq., R.N., Paymaster, H. M. S. *Maander*.

August 9, suddenly, at his residence, Marqueta, Mr. HENRY RUTTER, of the firm of Rutter and Dean, Boulogne-sur-mer, eldest son of the late VALENTINE RUTTER, of the City of London, aged fifty-seven.

August 10, at New-road, Chatham, SAMUEL MEDLEY, Esq., son of the late Rev. — MEDLEY, of Liverpool, and formerly deacon in the Baptist church, Mare-street, Hackney, aged eighty-nine.

August 11, at Brighton, Dr. MARSHALL HALL, aged sixty-seven. Dr. Hall was a member of the Institute of France, and of various medical societies and scientific institutions on the Continent, as well as in this country and America. In the history of medicine (observes the *Literary Gazette*) his name will be remembered with distinction on account of his ingenious and elaborate researches on the physiology of the nervous system.

August 12, at Ichen Stoke Vicarage, after three hours' illness, while staying with his third son, the Very Rev. W. D. CONYBEARE, Dean of Llandaff, aged seventy-one.

August 13, at the Lodge, Witham, Essex, from the effects of a fall at Dunmow, a few days previously, W. WRIGHT LUARD, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex, aged seventy-one.

August 13, at Frederick-road, Lorrimer-square, Walworth, after a painful illness, borne with much Christian patience, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Mr. HENRY DAVIS, for many years glove manufacturer of Worcester, aged sixty-one.

August 14, at 6, Lansdowne-place, Hackney, Mr. H. R. BOUSFIELD, aged thirty.

August 15, at Leicester, Mrs. ALEXANDER PAUL, late of 11, Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, London.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

There has been a decided upward tendency in the Funds during the week. When the telegraph message from India arrived last Wednesday evening, the news was considered to be less discouraging than could have been expected, and as speculation in the Funds was based upon it, a sudden reaction was perceptible, after extreme depression. Up to Saturday evening there had been a total recovery of 1½ per cent. from the point touched during the Indian rumours of last week. On Monday there was a further advance—the final transactions were at 91½ to 92 for money, and 91½ to 92, for the 9th of September. To-day, however, the stock market is again flat, notwithstanding the fine weather, the specie arrivals, and a prospect of a diminished inquiry for money. When business commenced this morning prices were firmer, with an improving tendency, but soon afterwards a large sale was effected by a broker who usually operates for an influential firm. This quite altered the complexion of the market, and a decline of about ½ per cent. ensued, but eventually the final quotations left off much as yesterday. Consols 91 to 91½, and for account 91½, 91½. The New Three per Cents. have been 91½ 91½. The Reduced, 91½ 91½; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount to par. Bank Stock is 214½ 215.

In the discount market to-day the demand for money was more active. In the Stock Exchange, owing to the recent *bona fide* purchases, money continues in good supply, and scarcely commanded to-day more than 4 per cent. on government securities up to the next settlement, fixed for the 9th proximo.

The Foreign Market continues dull, and prices have not undergone much variation. Turkish 6 per cents. are 94½ 95.

A very limited business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and, with one or two exceptions, there is little alteration to notice in prices. Great Northern have advanced to 97½ 98; Great Westerns to 53½; and North Eastern, Berwicks, to 96½. North Western have receded to 102½ 103; and North Eastern, York, to 78½. Caledonians are steady at 77. Eastern Counties, at 11½. Lancashire and Yorkshire, at 99½; and South Wales, at 90½. The French lines are very quiet.

Two or three bargains have taken place in Mining Shares. North Wheal Bassets are 18½; and Wheal

Kitty, 22½. Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are flat. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have receded to 19½, and Union of Australia to 51½. Canada Land are at 140½. Crystal Palace, 1½; and Peel River, 1½.

The specie arrivals during the week have amounted to about 400,040l., a portion of which was a consignment direct to France. The exports, so far as they are known, are less than 130,000l. The Bank is assumed to have added, on the whole, about 200,000l. to its stock of bullion during the week.

Large amounts of silver arrived yesterday from the Continent, chiefly from Rotterdam and Antwerp. Altogether about 130,000l. was imported, and most of this will probably be rendered available for immediate exportation. The shipments for the East by the *Colombo*, which will leave Southampton on the 20th instant, will reach about 1,200,000l. Of this amount, the whole consists of silver, with the exception of about 30,000l. in gold.

It is stated that the course proposed to be pursued under the estate of Messrs. Carr, Brothers and Co., will be to agree to a liquidation by inspection, and after the payment of 20s. in the pound the firm will continue their operations.

The reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week show a good general business. At Manchester the markets have been steady, and since the arrival of the *Overland Mail* there have been some purchases for India. The Birmingham advices are favourable as regards the iron trade, the orders from America having increased, while in some of the general manufactures of the place there is remarkable animation. At Nottingham this is usually a dull season. In the woollen districts the state of prices induces caution, but there is no want of confidence. The Irish linen markets have been heavy.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was increased activity, the arrivals from the Baltic having been very large. The number of ships reported inward was 317, being 150 more than the previous week. These included sixteen with cargoes of sugar, one from Hong Kong with tea, and the unusually large number of 100 with cargoes of grain. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 151, including 25 in ballast, showing an increase of 15. Of those cleared outward five are for Shanghai direct, and two for Hong Kong.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	89½	89½	90½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Red.	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 3 per Cent.	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Annuitants	90½	90½	91½	91½	91½	91½
India Stock	—	—	212	213	213	—
Bank Stock	216½	—	216	216½	216	215
Exchequer-bills	6 dis	6 dis	1 dis	par	4 dis	4 dis
India Bonds	25 dis	24 dis	20 dis	20 dis	20 dis	22 dis
Long Annuitants	18 1-10	18 1-10	18 1-10	—	—	7-10

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of Aug., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,098,650	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,623,650
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,098,650		£25,098,650

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£10,593,654
Reserve	3,630,586	Other Securities	18,679,056
Public Deposits	6,300,771	Notes	5,551,210
Other Deposits	10,283,335	Gold & Silver Coin	660,104
Seven Day and other Bills	736,352		
	£35,484,024		£35,484,024

Aug. 13, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 14, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

MELHADO, D., Dover, ship agent, Aug. 27, Sept. 19; solicitor, Mr. Bousfield, Philpot-lane.
HIRST, W., Derby, silk manufacturer, Aug. 26, Sept. 22; solicitor, Mr. Pickering, Derby.
WEST, S., Nottingham, lace maker, Aug. 25, Sept. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.
WALKER, J., Liverpool and Rochdale, tobacconist, Aug. 27, Sept. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.
HILL, C. A., Bristol, cabinet maker, Aug. 25, Sept. 29; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
HELLIWELL, W., Halifax, cotton spinner, Aug. 25, Sept. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Holgate and Roberts, Rochdale.
SIMMONS, R., Sedgefield, Durham, draper, Aug. 26, Oct. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Marshall, Durham; and Messrs. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
STERN, L., and LOEWINSOHN, M., Savage-gardens, Crutched Friars, ship chandlers, Aug. 27, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Solomon, Finsbury-place.
HIDE, W., and ROBINSON, W., Paddington, timber merchants, Aug. 26, Sept. 28; solicitor, Mr. Gillam, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
WILLEY, R., Leicester, draper, Aug. 25, Sept. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Stone and Co., Leicester; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

Tuesday, August 18, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

COOPER, E.S., Commercial-place, City-road, leather seller, September 2, Sept. 30; solicitor, Mr. Strong, Jewin-street.
CHAPPIN, W., Tring, Hertfordshire, straw hat manufacturer, August 28, September 24; solicitor, Mr. Pearce, Giltspur-street.
WITHERDEN, J., late of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, coal merchant, August 27, October 2; solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Old Jewry.
DORRETT, C., Lincoln's-inn, dealer in wines, August 27, October 2; solicitor, Mr. Rees, Copthall-court, City.
YOUNG, G., Old-street-road, victualler, August 28, October 2; solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, Fenchurch-street.
MUNCH, J. F. A., Mincing-lane, merchant, August 31, Sep-

umber 28; solicitors, Messrs. Dawson and Bryan, Bedford-square.

HICKLEY, J., jun., Broadwood, Essex, corn dealer, August 28, October 2; solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas and Hollams, Mincing-lane.

MARSTON, T. B., Leicester, dyer, September 8, and 22; solicitors, Messrs. Davis, Leicester, Knight, Birmingham.

WILSON, T., West Bromwich, railway carriage maker, August 28, October 2; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Burdick, Sheffield, and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, J., and HARTLEY, J., Essex-street, Kingland-road, sawyers and timber merchants, August 29, September 2; solicitor, Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury.

SUTTON R., and HAYWOOD, W., Liverpool, booksellers, Sept. 8, and 30; solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

MACKAY, H., and DAVIES, W. B., Liverpool, shipwrights, September 1, and 21; solicitors, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool, and Mr. Ewer, Liverpool.

MATTHEWS, J., Plymouth, statutory, August 31, October 5; solicitor, Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth.

ROBINSON, J. B., Macclesfield, hosiery, August 31, September 28; solicitors, Messrs. Parrott, Colville, and May, Macclesfield.

MELVILLE, H., Liverpool, cooper, September 8, and 30; solicitor, Mr. Blackhurst, Liverpool.

MOSELEY, B., Bradway, Derbyshire, scythe manufacturer, September 5, and 26; solicitor, Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.

We had a good supply of new wheat from Essex and Kent this morning, which in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather at the close of last week, sold pretty freely at 2s per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices: old wheat and foreign were taken off by needy buyers at 2s more than on this day week. Ship flour was held in per sack higher, and American barrels very firm. Fine malting barley the turn dearest, grinding and distilling readier sale. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of oats, chiefly Russian, were large; fine samples sold readily at 6d per quarter under last Monday's prices, but inferior out-of-conditioned samples were difficult to dispose of at even a greater reduction. Linseed slow sale, but cakes quite as dear. The weather has been more settled to-day.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	60 to 64	Danish	66 to 74
Ditto White	62 68	Konigsberg, Red	52 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	50 68
Yorkshire Red		Rostock	50 68
Scotch	34 36	Danish and Holstein	42 52
Rye	36 38	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	42 46	Petersburg	52 60
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel	
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odessa	62 64
Beans, Mazagan		Marianopol	56 62
Ticks		Taganrog	
Harrow		Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon		American (U.S.)	58 66
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	34 40
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	42 44	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 26
Oats (English feed)	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	52 54	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English		Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	62 66	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	60 66	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	90 92	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 21
112 lbs, English	70 74	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	50 60	Swedish	24 26
French	60 66	Petersburg	22 25
American	60 68	Flour, per bar. of 106 lbs—	
Linseed Cakes, 138 lbs to 134 lbs		New York	30 32
Rape Cake, 67 lbs to 71 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 354 lbs to 371 lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	36 40

SEEDS, Monday, August 17.—The inquiry for red cloverseed continues; but with limited stocks, holders are disinclined to sell, and no transactions are noted. White seed does not meet any attention. Trefoil is unchanged in value, and with little business doing. Winter tares are in fair demand, and fully as dear. Canaryseed maintains its value.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4½ lb loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, and the demand ruled steady, at extreme rates to a slight advance. The receipts of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts were but moderate in number, and almost generally deficient in quality. The comparative coolness of the weather, added to an increased number of buyers in attendance, produced a steady demand for all kinds of beasts, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8½ lb. The best Scots sold readily at fully 4s 10d per 8½ lb. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 870 of various breeds; from Scotland, 25 Scots; and from Ireland, 70 oxen. We had a fair show of sheep, but their general condition was by no means prime. Middling and inferior breeds sold steadily at an improvement in value of 2d per 8½ lb. Prime Downs and half-breeds were brisk, and 2d to 3d in some instances 4d per 8½ lb. A few Downs produced 5s 4d, but the general top figure was 5s 2d per 8½ lb. A good clearance was effected. The show of lambs was tolerably good, and all breeds ruled heavy at 2d per 8½ lb. less money. The highest quotation was 6s per 8½ lb. We were fairly supplied with calves, yet the veal trade ruled steady at an improvement in value of 2d per 8½ lb. The top quotation was 4s 10d per 8½ lb. Pigs were in short supply and sluggish request, at last week's currency.

Per 8½ lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 0 to 4 2
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 10	Prime small	4 6 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 0 3 4	Large hogs	3 8 4 0
Second quality	3 6 3 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 8

Lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 23s. to 30s: Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 17.

These markets continue to be fairly supplied with most kinds of meat. Prime beef, mutton, and lamb are in good request, and prices have an upward tendency, otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state.

Per 8½ lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 8 to 2 10	Inf. mutton	2 10 to 3 0
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Middling ditto	3 2 3 8
Prime large do.	2 6 3 8	Prime ditto	3 10 4 6
Do. small do.	3 10 4 0	Veal	3 6 4 2
Large pork	3 6 3 10	Small pork	4 0 4 8

Lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Aug. 11.

TEA.—The market is very dull and the few transactions entered into have been of about previous quotations. Common Congou is quoted 1s 2d per lb., cash, and black leaf Congou realises 1s 2d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for

either home use or for exportation, and stocks are increasing. A very general impression prevails that prices will range considerably lower, although the dealers generally are scantily supplied. In the refined market prices have given way; low lumps realise 60s per cwt.

COFFEES.—There is rather more inquiry for plantation Ceylon, and fully previous rates are current. A large quantity is announced for public competition during the week, and prices are expected to rise.

RICE.—Very moderate dealings have been reported, but prices still continue high. Stocks generally are on the decline, with few parcels to arrive.

WHEAT.—The demand is limited, and there is no alteration to report in prices.

SALT.—Full values are current for all qualities, business has been restricted by the limited supply.

TALLOW.—A large business has been transacted for late delivery, and improved rates were current, but for that on the spot, there was a very moderate enquiry. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted 64s 6d to 65s, and last three months 60s 8d to 60s 6d per cwt. Home melted was in good demand at full rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 17.—The dealings in Irish butter in the past week were neither numerous nor extensive. Fine mild quality was scarce, and readily saleable at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt.; best brands of Limerick were nearly stationary in value, and found buyers only to a moderate extent; secondary descriptions were in limited request, and in some instances the turn cheaper. Best foreign was 6s to 6s per cwt. dearer, and nearly all cleared off at 11½s to 11½s. Other kinds varied from about 8½s to 10½s. For bacon of prime quality the demand was of a comparatively trifling and unsatisfactory character, at a decline of 2s to 4s. Other sorts were difficult to sell on reasonable terms. Hams and lard as last reported.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 17. The arrivals of potatoes continue good, and in excellent condition; for all kinds the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. York Regents, 5s to 6s; Shaws 4s to 5s; middlings, 3s to 3½d per cwt. The imports last week were 516 bags from Schiedam, 43 cases 24 barrels and 27 sacks from Lisbon.

WOOL, LONDON, Monday, August 17.—Our market continues very firm as to price; but the business doing in it is not extensive, as buyers of wool are much occupied with the public sales of colonial qualities still in progress, and which show an advance, compared with the previous series, of from 1½d to 2½d per lb. Apparently, English wool is likely to be dearer than it now is.

TALLOW, Monday, August 17.—Our market is very firm, and prices are fully 4s per cwt. higher than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 60s per cwt. Town tallow 63s net cash. Rough fat, 3s 6½d per 8½ lb.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 11.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 7½s to 8s; inferior ditto, 5s to 6s; superior clover, 9s to 11s; inferior ditto, 8s to 9s; straw, 2s to 3s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, and consist of about 2,000 American, on speculation, 470 Fernam and Maranhão, at 9½d to 9½d; 50 Bahia, at 8½d to 9½d; 100 Egyptian, at 10½d; 2,000 Surat, at 5½d to 7d (500 export and 500 speculation); 40 Sea Islands, at 16d to 17½d. The total sales since Thursday amount to 34,000 bales; export 3,000; speculation, 6,000; import, 25,000. The market closed firmly; and, compared with Friday's rates, prices of American are 1-16d dearer, and other kinds fully supported.

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